

ONE STANDARD.
Secretary Carlisle Declares Against
Silver as Primary Money.
CLEVELAND POLICY DEFINED
Free Coinage Expansion, He Says, Would
Cause Contraction of the Currency.
PRICES WOULD INCREASE, HE ADMITS
Only \$40,000,000 of the White Metal
Could Be Coined Annually.

HIS OWN RECORD EXPLAINED
The Secretary of the Treasury Construes
His Speech in a Light at Variance
With the General Interpretation.

Covington, Ky., May 20.—At Central Garden here tonight, Secretary Carlisle received an ovation unparalleled in the history of politics in this section of Kentucky. It was a magnificent tribute to the high esteem in which he is held by political friends and foes alike. Of the 3,000 who jammed themselves into a space hardly large enough for two-thirds that many, were men of all parties, classes and conditions. Women were there, too, notwithstanding the fact that it was urged that they stay away and let the voters hear the distinguished speaker. Packed in almost as tightly were many thousands more who could not get beyond the gates, all prepared to give the secretary the most enthusiastic reception he has ever received at the hands of those who have heard of him so often.

When he appeared at the garden there was wild cheering and a general din. It, however, was hardly more enthusiastic than that given him at the home of his friend, Mr. Queen, a few months before.

The parade of thousands from Covington, Newport and the suburban villages stretching up the river, augmented by 80 from Cincinnati, with bands and horns, passing in review before him.

The secretary was vociferously cheered throughout his speech against the free coinage of silver. His elaborate and eloquent argument was listened to attentively, and at its conclusion the secretary was again cheered most heartily.

After a brief reference to his absence from the state, Mr. Carlisle said:

"It may not add to the force of my arguments or the weight of my advice to assure you that I am not, and do not expect to become a candidate for any office in the gift of the people or their representatives, and that I do not appear in the state in the interest of any candidate. My interest in the solution of the questions now pending is precisely the same as that of any other American citizen who desires to see his country prosper and happy, and who has my views as to the policy which will most certainly produce these results may be entirely erroneous, they are honestly entertained and will be frankly stated. It can make no difference to me, personally or politically, whether they are popular or unpopular, here or elsewhere, although it is always more agreeable to be in accord with the prevailing public sentiment than to be in opposition to it. I am, however, for the intelligence and patriotism of the American people constrains me to believe that, no matter what their preconceived opinions may be upon any question, they will not refuse to give it a fair and honest investigation or fail to reach a just conclusion when both sides have been heard. Therefore, I shall speak to you this evening with full confidence that whatever may be your present opinions on the subject to be discussed, you are willing to re-examine the grounds upon which they have been formed and change them if they are found to be erroneous."

The Beginning of the Depression.
"There has never been a time since the close of the civil war and the settlement of the questions growing out of it when passion and prejudice exerted such a powerful influence in controlling the action of the people upon political and economic questions as they have during the last two years. A great wave of depression has swept over the whole industrial, commercial and financial world, more injurious in its effects in some places than in others, but entailing great loss and distress nearly everywhere. It did not begin twenty years ago, as some of our friends are in the habit of asserting, but less than five years ago. Its first serious effects were felt in Argentina, where the people and the government, notwithstanding the warnings of experience in all ages, determined to try again the experiment of a cheap and inflated currency. It failed, of course, as it always has and always will wherever tried, and its failure, by reason of the extensive commercial and financial connections between that country and English capitalists, produced a crisis which seriously involved many of the great financial institutions in Europe and had a depressing influence in all the money markets of other countries, for, in these days of rapid communication and close commercial relations, an injury to credit in any part of the globe is immediately felt all around the world. Foreign holders of our securities, in order to procure means to meet their obligations at home and in Argentina, sent them here in large amounts for redemption or sale, and, consequently, the feeling of apprehension and uncertainty which already existed to a considerable extent was intensified in all the great centers of trade and finance. But if our own domestic affairs had been wisely and economically conducted our people would have soon recovered from the effects of this foreign disturbance. We possessed all the essential elements of prosperity, except a sound and reliable financial system, and that we might have secured within a reasonable time, or at least we might have improved our condition in this respect if political or party considerations had not influenced our legislation. It is true that our revenue laws were not in a satisfactory condition, but they had been in force a long time and the people had been compelled to adjust their business to them, and, after the election of President

Harrison, did not expect any beneficial change until another administration should come in.

"When Mr. Cleveland's first administration went out of office on the 4th day of March, 1889, the government had an ample revenue for all purposes; the free gold in the treasury amounted to \$18,689,414; agriculture, manufactures and commerce were in a reasonably healthy and prosperous condition, and the prospect for the continuance of a fairly active business era was apparently as good as it had been for many years. During the four years of Mr. Cleveland's administration the sum of \$34,448,419 was paid on the public debt, and at its close there was left in the treasury a balance of \$39,348,916, including the gold reserve. This vast sum had been accumulated by taxation upon the people, and they had a right to expect that it would be faithfully applied to the extinguishment of the public debt and to the payment of the necessary expenses of the government without waste or extravagance, but it requires a very brief statement of the results of President Harrison's administration to show how these just expectations were disappointed. When his administration closed on the 4th of March, 1893, and a democratic administration came in again the cash balance in the treasury had dwindled down to \$162,495,577, including the gold reserve, or \$24,450,577 exclusive of the reserve notwithstanding the payments upon the public debt during his term amounted to \$105,000,000 less than the payments made during the preceding four years. In addition to the actual receipts of the government, which were very large, congress, by a law passed in 1890, turned into the treasury, as a part of the general assets to be used for public purposes, a trust fund amounting to more than \$10,000,000, which belonged to the national banks and had always been held for the redemption of their notes, and this fund, or what was left of it, helped to swell the balance at the close of the administration."

Harrison's Administration.

"There came with President Harrison a republican congress, and for the first two years of this administration that party had absolute control in both branches of the legislative department as well as in the executive, and was, therefore, wholly responsible for the government of the country. That congress will be distinguished in history for three things only: First, the enactment of the law of July 14, 1890, providing for the purchase of 1,500,000 acres of public land each month and the issue of legal tender treasury notes to pay for it; secondly, the passage of the so-called McKinley tariff act, which largely increased taxation upon the people and at the same time diminished the revenues of the government; and, thirdly, the inauguration of the most wasteful and extravagant system of public expenditures that ever existed in this country in time of peace, the evil effects of which must continue to be felt for years to come. The result of this legislation and of the general policy of the republican administration was that, when the democratic party secured possession of the executive power for the second time, it found the financial affairs of the government in a most unsatisfactory and precarious condition and rapidly growing worse. The revenues had been greatly diminished and the current expenditures had been enormously increased by the passage of laws making permanent and other appropriations which the treasury was bound to pay; the compulsory purchase of silver bullion and the issue of legal tender treasury notes was still going on, and the debt was being piled up in the treasury at the rate of more than 154 tons per month; distrust of our ability under the circumstances to meet the obligations of the government and maintain the parity of the two metals prevailed and was increasing in all the great financial centers at home and abroad, in consequence of which gold to the amount of more than \$35,000,000 had been withdrawn from the treasury during the three months just preceding the inauguration of the new administration, and not a dollar had been brought in; in short, unwise legislation had already produced its inevitable result, and whatever criticism the impatient spirit and a disappointed, restless people may have prompted them to make upon the present administration, I am sure impartial history will place the responsibility for the situation which has properly been created, and I am willing to wait until it is written. It must not be understood from this that I am not ready at all times to vindicate the legality, the justice and the good policy which have been followed by the present administration in its efforts to maintain the credit and honor of the government, inspire confidence among the holders of its obligations and preserve the stability and value of the various currencies in the hands of the people, but the present and future are far more important than the past, and my time can be more profitably employed on this occasion in discussing the questions now pending than in reviewing transactions already closed."

"Whether we shall continue to preserve our existing monetary system, under which all the dollars in use, whether they be gold, silver or paper, possess equal purchasing power, and the market is provided for the free and unlimited coinage of silver dollars containing 42½ grains of standard silver and make them the units and measures of value in the exchange of commodities and in the payment of debts, is by far the most important question that has been presented for the consideration of the American people during this generation, and that question now confronts us."

An Extraordinary Experiment.
"The coinage of silver and the substitution of a new unit and measure of value for the existing one in the business transactions of the country is not an ordinary experiment which can be safely tried today and abandoned tomorrow if found injurious, because the immediate consequences of such a step would be so far-reaching and so enduring that they would continue to be felt for years after the policy had been reversed. It is incumbent, therefore, upon those who insist upon the adoption of this revolutionary policy to show plainly and conclusively in advance not only that it would result in no injury, but that it would be positively beneficial, for if not positively beneficial the change would at least be wholly useless. This cannot be done by appeals to the excited passions and prejudices of the people, by attempts to drive one class of citizens or one section of the country against another, or by loose and extravagant statements unsupported by facts and reasons. The questions involved are too serious, the interests to be affected are too large, and the common sense of the people is too strong to justify or even excuse this course of treatment."

"The allegation, even if it were true, that a great crime was successfully committed in 1873, or at any other time, does not prove or even conduce to prove, that the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would be beneficial to the country under the conditions now existing. But gentlemen, it is not true that the act of February 12, 1873, which made the gold dollar the unit of value and dropped the standard silver dollar from the coinage, was passed by stealth, or that its purpose or effect was to deprive the people of the use of any coin then in use or then in existence in this country."

The Crime of 1873.

"That bill was pending in congress for nearly three years and was under consideration during five sessions of that body; it was passed by a vote of 191 to 49."

IN CAMP AT HOUSTON.
State and Federal Troops at the Veterans Reunion.

Houston, Tex., May 20.—The encampment feature preceding the confederate reunion opened this morning under unfavorable conditions. The twenty companies of Texas volunteer guard in camp aggregate 1,000 troops. A grand military street parade intended for 10 o'clock this morning, was postponed till this afternoon by a heavy rain.

Governor Culberson and staff arrived last night. Other distinguished visitors now present are General Stewart, commander of the Maryland division of veterans; Major General Schofield, General Gordon and Miss Winnie Davis are expected Wednesday, when the reunion will formally open.

A large detachment of United States troops are also in camp. About 5,000 visitors, including veterans and military, have so far been located.

The city is elaborately decorated and the streets are thronged with strangers, despite the rain. A contingent of Texas editors here, from the annual meeting at Waco, was entertained at a banquet this afternoon, presided over by Congressman Hutcheson.

The dining of state troops commences this evening at Camp Culberson, elaborate programmes having been prepared for each day at the camp ground and entertainments at the auditorium at night.

WATTERSON COMMENTS.

The Star-Eyed Goddess Goes Into an Ecstasy Over Carlisle.

Louisville, Ky., May 20.—(Special.)—The Louisville Courier Journal tomorrow will endorse Carlisle's speech as "the first of a series which is bound to have a powerful influence in deciding the monetary issue now before the American public. The address is held to be as simple as a chapter from a child's primer and yet as profound as the vast subject which it treats."

"It goes straight to the heart of the question, mercilessly exposing the same foundations of which the free coinage advocates have been building, utterly demolishing them and an issue which is usually regarded as too complicated and difficult of comprehension, it does it in such a way that every man of the same mind can understand it."

"Indeed, not the least evidence of the greatness of this great speech is that while it presented the truth as to the monetary issue which can involve the people of a nation and the issue which is usually regarded as too complicated and difficult of comprehension, it does it in such a way that every man of the same mind can understand it."

THEY ARE FEW IN MOBILE.

Congressman Clark Pleads Long With a Few Goldbugs.

Mobile, Ala., May 20.—(Special.)—Anonymous calls and doublebanded columns in The Register for all gold men who desire delegates sent to Memphis, collected here tonight about 100 men of all political faiths. The editor of The Register called the meeting to order and named the officers. Congressman Clarke offered a resolution to send twenty delegates to Memphis, the chairman to fill the vacancies. An ominous pause ensued. Congressmen Clarke rose again, pleaded want of preparation, issued a challenge for debate and spoke nearly two hours rehearsing the old familiar songs of his side. No one else spoke, the cut and dried delegates were named with Clarke as chairman, and the meeting hastily adjourned. It will make no echo and change no voter's opinion.

DISCUSSED Bimetallism.

Here Arfield's Remarks in the Prussian Diet.

Berlin, May 20.—The lower house of the Prussian diet today debated Count von Mibach's motion in connection with bimetallism. Herr Arfield complained of the dilatoriness of the government in effecting the promises of the chancellor. The object of the bimetallists, he stated, was to raise, and still more, to fix the price of silver, but international regulation of the currency was impossible. Silver must not be subjected to speculation. He only wished for bimetallism in Germany, if he could be assured that the value of silver would be internationally recognized. The bimetallists, he stated, were ready to make Germany's action dependent upon the participation of England, provided the government would immediately begin arrangements for the international deliberations. The spokesman of the national liberals and moderate conservatives vigorously opposed the motion, while the conservatives supported it. Baron von Zedlitz declared that an attempt to effect bimetallism schemes without England was a chimera.

The House Took for Silver.

Raleigh, N. C., May 20.—(Special.)—The state democratic executive committee was in session tonight, Chairman Fox presiding. The attendance was extremely large and interest great. The discussion was on resolutions declaring for free silver and was quite spirited. At 12:50 o'clock it appears tolerably certain the resolution will be adopted.

HILL TO BE INVITED

To Address the Democracy of Chicago next Month.

Chicago, May 20.—The democratic managers of Cook county have decided to invite Senator Hill of New York to address the democracy of Chicago at the annual picnic to be held under the auspices of the county at the city lake on Saturday evening. Austin was accused of having reported a blockade still to the revenue officials, Bently was under the influence of whiskey when he did the shooting and is supposed to have been interested in the blockade still. Both men are young farmers. Austin leaves a wife and several children.

SHOT FOR AN INFORMER.

A Drunken Distiller Kills a Neighbor on New Report.

Greenville, S. C., May 20.—(Special.)—William Austin was shot through the heart and instantly killed by Isaac Benz, near Powder's distillery, just over the Picken's line, a few miles above this city late Saturday evening. Austin was accused of having reported a blockade still to the revenue officials, Bently was under the influence of whiskey when he did the shooting and is supposed to have been interested in the blockade still. Both men are young farmers. Austin leaves a wife and several children.

German Sugar Bill.

Berlin, May 20.—The reichstag today passed the sugar bill by a vote of 191 to 49.

TWO OPINIONS.

The Supreme Court Splits on the Income Tax Law.

BUT IT GOES OFF THE BOOKS

Every Word of the Act Is Swept Away as Unconstitutional.

HARLAN AND WHITE CRITICISE

They Denounce the Majority Opinion as Unjust and Unwarrantable.

JACKSON CALLS IT A DISASTER

Field Reverses His Decision in the Springer Case—Shiras Reverses His Opinion of a Few Weeks Ago.

Washington, May 20.—(Special.)—The supreme court today swept every vestige of the income tax from the statute books by a vote of 5 to 4, and thereby reversed all the previous decisions of the court and declared that for all time to come the federal government should hold sacred from the hands of the tax collector the \$2,000,000,000 of incomes annually derived from real and personal property, stocks, bonds, etc., in the United States.

The decision was rendered over the protests of the four ablest men on the bench, viz, Justices Harlan, of Kentucky; White, of Louisiana; Brown, of Michigan, and Jackson, of Tennessee. In their dissenting opinions they used words of denunciation, the like of which had never before been heard from the supreme bench.

Harlan and White declared that the decision was as unjust as it was unwarrantable, and that it made a new constitution which would protect the rich at the expense of the poor and swell the tide of discontent in this country. Both hinted gravely at a bloody revolution. Justice Jackson declared that the decision was a public disaster which assumed the magnitude of a national calamity.

To those present there could be no concealment of the fact that the words of the dissenting judges came from the bottom of their hearts. Justice Shiras, of Pennsylvania, one of Harrison's appointees, was responsible for today's decision. When he found that Jackson would stand fast for the law he reversed himself and sided with the opponents of the law. Three weeks ago he sustained the law. No explanation is offered for this remarkable and sudden change of opinion. He comes from a state which is violently opposed to the tax because it would bear heavily on the protectionists with their gigantic fortunes.

Of the other justices who decided with the majority Gray and Brewer are republicans and Fuller and Field are democrats. Fuller was appointed by Cleveland during his first term. His appointment has always been considered a mistake. As a matter of fact, Fuller came to Washington in another's interest. He met Cleveland, Cleveland liked him and on one of his inexplicable impulses appointed him.

Field is seventy-nine years old and has been on the bench thirty-two years. He ought to have been retired several years ago, as it is no secret here that he is in his dotage, but unfortunately the law does not retire antiquated judges until they are ready to step down and out. Thirty years ago Field delivered the opinion in the Springer case, sustaining the then income tax law. The decision today ought to forever discredit the supreme court of the United States.

Of course wall street will applaud that another chain has been added to the manacles of the people. If the exigencies of the country require it in the future this decision will exempt all its bonds, stocks and invested capital and the government will be forced to wring its exactions from the hard hands of labor. The decision will cut off the \$200,000,000 of revenue expected from the income tax and has naturally created much talk about an extra session of congress to provide means for supplying the deficit, but it is said that President Cleveland has positively declared he would not call an extra session. He would prefer to issue bonds to tide over the summer. The Rothschild-Morgan syndicate, which has the monopoly of the bond issuing business under the secret contract made by Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle, might be able to gather in a few more millions if bonds are again resorted to. The bonds they paid the government 104½ for three months ago are tonight selling at 123.

TEXT OF THE DECISION.

The Bench Stood Five to Four—Many Were Present.

Washington, May 20.—The United States supreme court today decided the income tax to be unconstitutional, the court dividing as follows:

Against the law—Chief Justice Fuller, Justices Field, Gray, Brewer and Shiras. For the law—Justices Harlan, Brown, Jackson and White.

The interest attaching to all proceedings in connection with the income tax case was again manifested this morning, when the supreme court room was crowded under the belief that the final judgment of the court in the income tax cases would be announced. This interest was heightened by a knowledge of the fact that the court had created much talk about an extra session of congress to provide means for supplying the deficit, but it is said that President Cleveland has positively declared he would not call an extra session. He would prefer to issue bonds to tide over the summer. The Rothschild-Morgan syndicate, which has the monopoly of the bond issuing business under the secret contract made by Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle, might be able to gather in a few more millions if bonds are again resorted to. The bonds they paid the government 104½ for three months ago are tonight selling at 123.

Continued on Fourth Col., Third Page.

A DUEL EXPECTED.
Colonel Rountree and Dr. Westmoreland Leave for the South.

New York, May 21, a. m.—(Special.)—There is a possibility that Colonel Rountree and Dr. Westmoreland will meet on the field of honor in Virginia within twenty-four hours.

A short, wiry man with clear-cut features and light blue eyes sat in the cafe of the Hotel Imperial yesterday morning surrounded by friends, who talked in low tones and grew silent as the others came within earshot. The central figure of the group was Colonel Daniel W. Rountree, of Atlanta, who, as the result of a quarrel last Friday night at Abbey's theater, believed to be contemplating a duel with Dr. Willis Westmoreland, also of Atlanta, and the alleged aggressor in Friday's row. The men are prominent in Georgia. They are old enemies, are under bonds to keep the peace in their native state and are apparently equally eager to settle their differences according to the code.

With Colonel Rountree today as confidential advisers were Edward P. Kennard, of No. 29 Broadway, a brother-in-law of William B. Dismore, president of the American Express Company, and John F. Degnon, a well known member of the southern colony here. This trio would not talk for publication on the probabilities of a meeting between the Georgians, but the developments of the day were indicative of pending war. Colonel Rountree paid his bill and left the Imperial at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for parts unknown. Twenty minutes later Dr. Westmoreland did the same thing at the Hotel St. Denis, where he has been staying for ten days.

Messages had passed between them before their departure. It was rumored that Colonel Rountree had accompanied Mr. Kennard to Hackensack, N. J., as his guest for the night. Mr. Westmoreland is known to have taken the Congressional Limited south, but his destination is a mystery.

Acquaintances of the colonel and the doctor felt sure that the duelists would exchange shots within twenty-four hours in Virginia. Colonel Rountree before his departure denied the affair at the theater, and made it clear without directly saying so that nothing but Westmoreland's blood would settle the trouble.

"I was invited," said he, "to join a theater and dinner party on Friday. I accepted, but at the last moment my host wrote to say that he had been suddenly called from the city and asked me to escort his wife and two daughters to the theater. With the three ladies I occupied a box at Abbey's theater, and Dr. Westmoreland probably saw me. I was not aware of his presence in the city. Excusing myself between the first and second acts, I left the ladies and went into the smoking room. Westmoreland confronted me and cried:

"Now I've got you where I want you." "I was unarmed and three ladies were in my charge. This I explained to Westmoreland, and said: 'Let us postpone this conversation.'"

"Westmoreland shouted: 'You are a coward, and you dare not answer this.' At these words he drew his right hand back to his pistol pocket and struck me in the face with his left. It was all over in an instant and I went back to my box. No retaliation was possible at this moment. My assailant is always armed with a dirk and revolver and retaliation then would have meant the deliberate sacrifice of a life. Hurrying the ladies home, I took a cab and scoured the city in search of Westmoreland. I could not find him then, but have since discovered his whereabouts. I cannot discuss the possibilities as the result of this assault. Your northern code is not like ours in the south. I assure you, however, that I shall not violate the laws of this state while within its boundaries."

DID NOT FIGHT ON BROADWAY.

Dr. Westmoreland and Mr. Rountree Did Not Meet Again.

Private telegrams received in Atlanta yesterday from New York state that the report that Dr. Willis Westmoreland and Mr. Rountree had a fight on Broadway was incorrect. How the report got out in New York could not be learned.

TWO DELEGATES ARRIVE

At Memphis To Attend the Goldbug Meeting Next Thursday.

Memphis, Tenn., May 20.—The advance guard of delegates who will attend the sound money convention, which opens in this city on Thursday, got in today in the persons of Hon. D. M. Kennedy, of Clarksville, Tenn., and John W. Faxon, of Chattanooga, the latter secretary of the State Bankers' Association of Tennessee. There will be many arrivals tomorrow. The delegates reached here today are: New Orleans, La.; Paris, Tex.; West Point, Miss.; Augusta, Ark.; Fayetteville, Tenn.; Henderson, Ky.; Clarksville, Tenn.; Holly Springs, Miss.; and Natchez, Miss. The committee to arrange a programme for the convention will meet tomorrow morning.

STEVENS & CO.'S SUSPENSION.

It Is Said They Were Short on Cotton

New York, May 20.—The suspension of Stevens & Co., members of the cotton exchange, was announced this afternoon. The firm did an extensive business, largely for out-of-town account, having had communication over several thousand miles of private wires. The firm had offices at 54 Broad street and it is said to have made an assignment to George Corliss. Some of the contracts of the concern were closed out under the rule at the exchange. There were some half dozen members of the firm and each and every one refused all information. The head of the firm, James D. Stevens, is also a member of the produce exchange. The firm was represented on the Chicago board of trade by Lamson Bros. & Co. The firm was said to be short of both cotton and wheat. It is also stated that a rich New Orleans capitalist by the name of Lawrence Plant, and a Frenchman, LeDuc, are interested in the concern. The firm's liabilities, it is said, are about \$300,000.

DEPUTIES ON THE RUN

Citizens of Telfair Are Hunting Kelly and the Garrisons.

THEY SHOT OLD MAN LUCIUS WILLIAMS

Their Instructions Were to Get Him Dead or Alive.

TWO OF THE FAMILY ARE PRISONERS

A Bench Warrant for Murder Was Out Against the Old Man—Laid Troubles at the Bottom of It.

Macon, Ga., May 20.—(Special.)—Parties arriving in Macon tonight on the Southern railway report great excitement in Telfair county, in and around McRae and Cobbville, on account of the shooting of Lucius Williams by Deputies Cohen Garrison and Robert Garrison.

It is said that a posse is now hunting the deputies, and warrants for murder have been sworn out against them. It is thought that the deputies are making their way to Macon.

The shooting was done at the residence of John M. Williams, at Cobbville. The deputies had been hunting for Lucius Williams a long while with a bench warrant, issued from the United States court at Macon, for murder. It is said that the deputies found Williams lying on the front porch. Whether he was asleep or not is not known, and they opened fire on him with Winchester rifles. He was shot through the head and near the heart and cannot possibly survive his wounds.

After shooting Lucius Williams, the deputies handcuffed John M. Williams and Stephen Williams, who were at the house, and hurried off with them, going through the woods, with the view, it is presumed, of taking the train for Macon. A posse soon got on their track, but with what result it is not known. The shooting occurred about 1 o'clock today. It is said that the deputies did not wait to see the result of the shooting of Lucius Williams, supposing they had killed him outright. They were instructed to take Williams, dead or alive. Williams has been hiding out for months and deputies have made several unsuccessful raids and efforts to capture him. Some time ago United States Marshal Harrell headed a posse and raided several counties for days. They captured several of the Williams family, but old man Lucius Williams evaded arrest. He was wanted specially on the charge of having shot and killed a woman while at work on land claimed to be the property of Norman Dodge.

The Old Man Was Never Caught.

Several of the Williams boys were brought to Macon on the charge and tried before Judge Speer and were bound over. The principal in the shooting, one of whom it is alleged was Lucius Williams, were not caught, hence the various raids that have been made after Lucius Williams. Two weeks ago Deputy Marshal John Kelly, while on a raid in Telfair and an adjoining county, came in sight of Lucius Williams and fired at him. The ball, it is said, struck Williams in the side but only made a flesh wound. Williams escaped into the swamp. Kelly returned to Macon and reported to headquarters. About two weeks ago Deputies Kelly and George Thomas left Macon for Telfair to continue the search for Williams. After several days Thomas returned to Macon but Kelly remained in Telfair on the lookout for Williams and has not been back to the city since. Nothing has been heard of him recently until today when the news came of the fatal wounding of Williams.

Origin of the Trouble.

The whole trouble grew out of the much-disputed Dodge land claims and is a continuation of the assassination of Captain John Forsyth, who was killed by a shot from the hand of a man named John Kelly, who is now serving a life sentence in the Ohio penitentiary. With several of his companions in the conspiracy against the life of Forsyth, who were sentenced to shorter terms than Hall, Lucius Williams had been enjoined by Judge Speer from passing on certain lands claimed by Dodge. He became in contempt of court and the killing of the negro mentioned above was a sequence, and the shooting of Williams today is the latest act in the tragedy which is proving to be one of the most thrilling dramas ever enacted in this country. Lucius Williams is the leading defendant in the great case Dodge versus Williams and three other defendants which is now pending in the United States court. Argument will be resumed next Friday or Saturday before Judge Speer on the demurrer of defendants, the chief points of which are misjoinder of parties and non-jurisdiction of the United States court.

The reports that reached Macon tonight by passengers on the Southern railway say the people in Telfair are much incensed over the shooting of Williams, and they are determined to capture the deputies if possible before they can reach a station to board the train for Macon. Lucius Williams is nearly seventy years old and is said to have given Dodge much trouble. United States officials here say that Williams took Luther Hall's place in creating dissension, and they affirm that there are many in Telfair who desired that he be suppressed.

In Defense of the Deputies.

On the other hand, Williams' friends say he has been much abused and persecuted man. The authorities here say that the deputies would not have shot Williams unless they were forced to do so. One report is that representatives of Dodge a few days ago came to an amicable adjustment of the land trouble with the Williams family and assured them of immunity from prosecution and that resting under this assurance Lucius Williams came out of his hiding place and for this reason was found at the house of John M. Williams today. Another report is that he went to the house in order to obtain medical treatment for the wound that had been inflicted two weeks before by Deputy Marshal John Kelly. It was hardly possible that any agent of Dodge could guarantee the settlement of a warrant for murder. It is said that when the deputies fired at Williams they not only struck him in several places, but riddled the house with bullets, and one of the balls narrowly missed Mrs. John M. Williams, who was sitting in bed, and she is said to have begged the deputies to cease firing. Deputy Kelly is a very prudent officer, and would not needlessly shoot or inflict injury.

Sold the Old Headquarters.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 20.—The Knights of Labor today sold the building formerly used as their headquarters on Broad street, this city, for \$40,000. The property cost the order \$65,000. The building was purchased while Mr. Powderly was the general master workman.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Published Daily, Weekly, Sunday.

The Daily, per year, \$3.00
 The Sunday (20 to 25 pages), \$2.00
 The Daily and Sunday, per year, \$5.00
 The Weekly, per year, \$1.00
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 CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 21 Adams Street; Great Northern Hotel.
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12 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., May 21, 1895.

A Plan and Its Purpose.

It is very apparent from what we can gather from reliable sources that the Memphis convention in its clamor for "sound money" will undoubtedly be given a turn in the direction of a state bank currency. There seems to be a preconcerted movement to bring this question prominently to the front now. Indeed it seems probable that the keynote of Secretary Carlisle's address before the Memphis convention will be on this line.

The new zeal now being developed in favor of state banks and the readiness with which the anti-silver men grab at this issue and drop the cry of "wildcat" money, shows that they cannot get around the fact that the present financial system is working great harm to the country. The country has been, in season and out of season, strongly opposed to this prohibitory tax, and we would welcome with great pleasure the renewal of the movement to repeal it, and count on it with much confidence if we thought those back of it were in earnest, but we warn our people to guard against any effort to mislead them and to get them from the real issue for the purpose of dividing the south with the hope of eventually saddling the gold standard upon us.

The democratic party in its platform of 1892 recommended the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state banks. We elected not only a president but a senate and house, and this was one of the issues involved, but so earnest was the president in his effort to destroy silver and establish the gold standard that he and his lieutenants made that their first consideration, and the repeal bill went to humiliating and overwhelming defeat.

Now if we could not induce a democratic house and senate to pass a bill repealing the 10 per cent tax on state banks what hope is there for us to induce an overwhelming republican house and a republican senate to do so? While of course we would be gratified to see this prohibitory law repealed—and there is no paper in the country which has more earnestly advocated such repeal than The Constitution—it is not reasonable that we can expect such action from a republican congress, and we are forced to the conclusion that the newly-born enthusiasm arising from certain quarters in behalf of what was only a short while ago termed a "wildcat" currency, grows out of the knowledge that existing conditions render the repeal of the law impossible. If the democrats failed to repeal it when in power, notwithstanding their pledge to do it, is it reasonable to expect that our enemies, who were almost to a man opposed to it as a minority of the last congress, will do it for us in this congress when they are in an overwhelming majority?

What better proof do the people want that agencies of deception are at work to break the force of the southern demand for currency reform, than that some of the very persons who were most violently opposed to the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state banks when the democrats were in power, are now, chameleon-like, suddenly changing the color of their skin and posing as advocates of a policy which they propose to use as a weapon to break down the rapidly growing sentiment for currency reform and against the gold standard.

Only a few days ago the "sound money" advocates were demanding a "convertible" dollar—a dollar "intrinsically" worth one hundred cents—a dollar "interchangeable" with every other dollar. They were violent in their opposition to the "54 cent" silver dollar, and they would not be satisfied with anything else but the 200 cent gold dollar. Now since they have done their work of destruction against state bank currency, and since they see that the time is past when it is possible to repeal the prohibitory laws against it, they turn with sudden favor to the object of their recent aversion and propose to coddle it until they can, by using it as a cover, defeat the demand for the restoration of silver. In other words, the money power has killed state banks and it now proposes to use its remains as a weapon with

which to attack other measures of relief. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. Let our people look well into the movements of the organized money power for there is trouble ahead if the gold standard is to become a fixture on the country.

Our Trade with England.

According to a recent bulletin from the federal department of agriculture, we exported to England last year about \$500,000,000 worth of our products and received in return about \$125,000,000 worth.

With the balance of trade so overwhelmingly in our favor how is it that certain doctrinaires insist that we are compelled to model our financial system after the British standard? If we are exporting to England four times the amount in value of our imports from that country why should we adopt the policy of a debtor country, almost hopelessly involved?

The truth is, we are financially independent of England in a much greater degree than we were in 1776, when we threw off her yoke and set up business for ourselves. If, as Colonel J. W. Robertson recently said in a speech in Atlanta, a gigantic natural convulsion should sink England to the bottom of the sea our republic would not suffer the slightest injury. If we never bought another dollar's worth of British goods our people would still be well fed, well clothed and well housed.

Then, why should it be said that we cannot afford to act independently of England in restoring silver to its old place as a money metal?

This brief statement of facts is really the keynote to the situation. With everything in our favor why should we allow England to dictate our financial policy?

Mr. Carlisle Now and Mr. Carlisle Then.
 The Constitution publishes elsewhere Mr. Carlisle's speech delivered in Covington, Ky., last night. It speaks for itself.

We published Sunday before last the full text of Mr. Carlisle's famous speech delivered in congress in 1875 in which he declared in favor of the unlimited coinage of silver and only qualified his opposition to free coinage by the statement that the owners of all bullion, whether gold or silver, should pay the cost of mintage—a most reasonable statement.

It was in this famous speech that Mr. Carlisle said:

"I shall not now enter into an examination of the causes which have combined to depreciate the relative value and to appreciate the value of gold since 1873, but I am one of those who believe that they are transient and temporary in their nature, and that when they have passed away or been removed by the separate or united action of the nations most deeply interested in the subject the old ratio of actual and relative value will be re-established on a firmer foundation than ever. I know that the world's stock of the precious metals is now too large, and I see no reason to apprehend that it will ever become so. Mankind will be fortunate, indeed, if the annual production of gold and silver coin shall keep pace with the annual increase of population, commerce and industry. According to my view of the subject the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy, by legislation and otherwise, from three-sevenths to one-half of the metallic money of the world is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age."

The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world. The absolute and instantaneous destruction of half the enormous property of the world, including houses, ships, railroads and all other appliances for carrying on commerce, while it would be felt more sensibly at the moment, would not produce anything like the prolonged distress and disorganization of society that must inevitably result from the permanent annihilation of one-half of the metallic money in the world. With an ample currency, an industrious and frugal people will speedily rebuild their work of international improvement and repair losses of property, but no amount of industry or economy on the part of the people can create money. When the government creates it, or authorizes it, the citizen may acquire it, but he can do nothing more.

England's Selfish Interest.

The great moving power of the single gold standard in the world today is the English government. There are two reasons for this. In the first place England is the great creditor nation of the world. The balance of the world owes Great Britain over \$10,000,000,000. Of course it is to the interest of the government to enhance the value of the money in which debts are to be paid, and there is no better way to do it than by insisting upon the gold standard. Then as her debts become due, having increased the purchasing power of money by lessening the amount, she not only gets the interest from her investments but she can purchase more property with the money when it becomes due than she could when she loaned it. This is the reason the English government is so active to establish a gold basis the world over.

The motive that actuates the English government in making such strenuous efforts to induce the United States to adopt the gold standard—and there can be no doubt of the fact that with her influence out of the United States today there would be a very small following in favor of the gold standard—is because by reducing the currency to a single gold standard she is enabled to get the three great products of the United States at 50 per cent less than she could if we had a bimetallic currency. For instance, England wants from the United States our raw products of cotton, wheat and silver. In 1873 she was paying for these products 50 per cent more than she paid last year. Cotton was selling at 12½ cents a pound; wheat at \$1.14 a bushel and silver was worth more than \$1.20 an ounce. By her shrewd manipulations in Washington City she has been able to cut these prices in half. Now it is an easy matter to see who is the gainer and who is the loser by this process. She gets what she wants at a less price and we sell at half price.

Now by bringing the status of affairs back to where they were in 1873, we would draw just twice as much money from the English government for these products as we do now. We will get the benefit of it in this country and she will lose it because she will have to pay for it. It is useless to say they can get along with-

out it. We know very well that England is compelled to have these products to keep up with her great trade. She was willing to pay more than a dollar a pound for our cotton during the war because she was forced to have it. But she has been very shrewd in her single gold standard ideas among certain statesmen of our country, and through them has done what she could not do otherwise.

It takes a man with only a small amount of sense to see that England is not actuated in this matter by any desire to benefit the United States, and the smooth tongued orators who are trying to demonstrate the fact that her system is better for us than our own will have uphill work. The more our people study the question the more they understand it.

A Word of Hearty Welcome.

The Gate City throws her gates wide open today to welcome the valiant Sir Knights who come to attend the sessions of the grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

It is a gathering of Georgia's best citizenry. The order is made up of men prominent in all the honorable walks of life—men representative of the wealth, the intelligence, the professional and the industrial life of the state—the kind of men that Atlanta delights to honor and to entertain.

In honor of the event there will today be a grand parade of the military as escort to the knights. The Fifth Georgia regiment has been ordered to participate and Lieutenant Satterlee, himself an enthusiastic Pythian, is to be grand marshal. It is said that there is a disposition on the part of some of our business men to object to the men in their employ turning out with military companies to which they belong. It is sincerely to be hoped that such employers as have been inclined to interpose those objections will reconsider and will, instead, give their consent; for Atlanta feels proud of her military and this is an occasion upon which the soldiers should make the best showing possible. This should be done for Atlanta.

Georgians are proud of the capital city of the state and the people of Atlanta are ever glad to greet their brethren of other parts of the state. In this case it is the heartiest of welcomes to the knights and to the fair ladies who accompany them.

Death of the Income Tax.

The income tax law passed by the last congress has, after its second stand before the supreme court of the United States, been declared unconstitutional, and all the steps which have been taken to gather the large revenues which this tax was expected to yield the government will be promptly abandoned.

Thus perishes a measure which has been a leading topic of discussion throughout the country for the past several months, and which, whatever may have been the opinion as to its merits before the first decision of the supreme court, has received universal condemnation since that decision exempted from the operations of the law the tax on incomes derived from rents and from bonds based on public credit. That decision practically emasculated the law and made it an outcast, for under it, incomes from productive investments were forced to bear the burden of taxation, while incomes from indolent and non-productive capital were exempted.

The moving idea that seems to have impelled the statesmen at Washington who framed this law was the repletion of the federal treasury, necessitated by bungling legislation on other laws, which was coupled with the suggestion that the popular idea of the demand for an income tax should be made to compensate for some very unpopular legislation on other lines. Regret over the fact that an income tax had become necessary, to equalize taxation, seems to have been altogether lost sight of in the passage of this bill.

There will be no disappointment at the final decision of the court; but the declaration of unconstitutionality naturally suggests contemplation of the question as to what we are to hope for in the future. Some legislation upon this, or some other similar line, will be necessary if the government proposes to keep pace with the extravagance that has taken possession of the administration of national affairs, without respect to party. The country is beginning to be embarrassed by overgrown fortunes which are year after year becoming more potent in controlling legislation and in the dictation of public opinion. We believe that the conditions are rapidly crystallizing to bring about such a state of affairs as will, in the near future, call for heroic treatment and which will force overgrown and indolent fortunes to bear their just part of the public burden.

That the income tax law passed by the fifty-third congress was imperfectly drawn and unskillfully arranged there seems to be but little doubt, and the action of the supreme court, of course, sets at rest the question of constitutionality though the people will naturally inquire why, if it was constitutional to collect an income tax prior to the war, it is unconstitutional to do the same thing now. The answer is probably found in the statement that an income tax properly drawn would be constitutional. The constitutional laws of the United States are intended to be just, and they are just. This being so they will be invoked in the future to compel the men who have money, and who have it so invested as to evade the regular channels of taxation, to be made to bear at least proportionate part of the burden of taxation. There is no injustice in this demand, nor is there anything unconstitutional in it; and it makes no difference whether it is to be enforced by a direct or an indirect tax, those who would evade just responsibility must

be made to comply with their obligations to the public.

The revenue taxes of the government are not popular in any of their branches. Many wrongs have been perpetrated under them, and many hardships have been entailed upon the people. If the revenue laws as they exist are constitutional we cannot conceive how it is that it would be unreasonable or unconstitutional for the government to reach out to the class which needs less exemption than any other, from the fact that it is best able to meet its part of the cost of government; and yet it is an undeniable fact that the millions upon millions of dollars are yielding tremendous revenues every year to owners who are practically exempt from paying a dollar to the support of the government which protects their property. We think that the constitution of the United States will give to any congress which has the ability and the desire to do so, ample power to make a law which will reach this class. If it does not and the people are not able to do it, the government is a failure, and the people are not prepared to admit this, by any means.

Our recent income tax experiment becomes a matter of history and but few tears will be shed at the death blow given the measure yesterday, for since the redeeming feature of the bill had been taken away from it, by the first decision of the court, it had but few defenders in any part of the country. The friends of the measure had but a poor showing at the very beginning, both before congress and before the supreme court. We are not alone in the opinion that several features of the measure, as passed by congress, were intended by those who injected them into the bill to serve a discordant purpose. That the attorney general of the United States was not at all in sympathy with the measure, in letter or in spirit, there is but little doubt. The measure has had a rugged path from start to finish, and now that it has been disposed of, let us hope that it will rest in peace.

If it becomes necessary for any further experiment on this line the people will look to the future for a better measure, and one which will come within the bounds of constitutional limitation, and we believe that whenever they make up their mind in earnest that such a measure is a necessity, they will not find the federal constitution in the way.

A Refrigerator for Cities.

The study of the cold storage problem promises to result in some unexpected conveniences.

Recently, common carbon dioxide has been substituted for ammonia in the freezing process, and, as it is much cheaper, it will doubtless continue to be used. The gas is produced by heating together soft coal and limestone. The by-products are lime, carbonate of lime and coal tar, which nearly pay the cost of generating the carbon dioxide.

When the carbon dioxide has been cooled and reduced to liquid form it is conveyed in pipes wherever it is wanted. It would be possible to lay connecting pipes through the streets of a city, and supply cold air just as gas is now furnished. A house with one of these pipes would have no need of ice. The temperature could be easily regulated by an instrument attached to the discharge pipe.

This convenience can be utilized for any room in a house, and different members of a family can regulate their apartments to suit themselves. On a hot night in August, when a person retires, he can turn on a faucet and have almost a polar climate, if he desires it.

With this new convenience, the ice-man will have to go. He will be no longer needed. After the projectors experiment a little more with it the cold air pipes will be as common in cities as telephone wires. It will be a godsend to the large cities where summer heat is excessive, and when its use becomes general there will be no exodus of people from the south to a cooler climate. A year or two ago a company was organized to introduce the cold air pipes in every state, but the organization failed to materialize. It is now believed that the invention is on a more substantial footing, and it is predicted that it will be a success.

Shotgun Morality.

The esteemed Springfield Republican is horrified over the southern custom which makes it allowable for a wronged husband to shoot the man who has dishonored his household.

Our contemporary reviews three recent cases in Kentucky and Louisiana and comments as follows:

These things make it safe to say that the shotgun and revolver are regarded in most parts of the south as the proper instruments with which an injured husband may recoup himself for the wrong he has suffered, and murder as the proper antidote for adultery. . . . A public sentiment that approves murder as an equivalent for adultery very consistently approves lynching for several offenses and tolerates wholesale performances, kukluxism and lawless marauding of such kind. The permission to shoot the invader of one's home is of a piece with public toleration of the burning of that Texas negro, the slaughter of the defenseless prisoners in the New Orleans parish prison, or in the custody of the sheriff's officers in Memphis jail. It is the public sentiment that properly belongs in communities of low civilization where society is only imperfectly organized, and where law and its machinery are inadequate for the protection of the citizen. It is the same sentiment that tolerates the carrying of the ever-ready revolver with which to resent reflections on one's "honor," and permits two or more prominent citizens to settle a quarrel over a political difference or a point of etiquette by shooting each other dead. The line cannot be drawn between the permissible and the forbidden uses of the pistol if its use as a rectifier of wrongs is to be permitted at all. The moment the individual is allowed to rectify or revenge his injuries in his own way he becomes final authority as to the seriousness of the injury and the severity of its remedy.

The Republican is a very conservative newspaper in its views, and makes an honest effort to treat the south fairly, but it is so strongly influenced by public sentiment in its section that it cannot do full justice to a phase of civilization

to which it is unaccustomed. In the cases under discussion it sees only a resort to murderous violence by men who constitute themselves judges and executioners. This state of affairs it calls "a barbaric stage," and it goes on to say:

A great deal of nonsense has been printed in the vain attempt to make it appear that the southern man who shoots the invader of his home is a hero, while the northerner who turns the worthless woman out of doors and lets the law punish the seducer is something else. The Washington Post is a serious offender in this respect and gushes away at a great rate about the sanity of the family circle and the traitor moving in the peril of private vengeance, and wants to know if we shall organize our social institutions "in order that the seducer may be assured of impunity?" The inference is that unless the seducer is shot he will be "assured of impunity." Surely The Post knows that homes are as well protected in the north as in the south, seductions are no more frequent, and northern men are fully as jealous of their homes and that of their families as are any men in the world. The experience of the north proves the absurdity of the southern contention that the pistol is a necessary adjunct to house or home-keeping, and the experience of England confirms that of the north. It is a hopeless task to attempt to justify this southern custom of shooting seducers and faithless wives, excepting on the supposition that the south is backward in civilization or social development.

We deny two statements here made, and most newspaper readers will side with us when we say that the home is not as well protected in England and in the north as it is in the south, except where it is done in the same way.

While it is true that millions of God-fearing and moral people live in both old and New England, it is also a well-known fact that since they ceased to avenge their domestic wrongs in the old-fashioned way their newspapers teem with the record of divorces and crimes against the honor of women. This is a fact known to all the world, and no amount of fine writing or sentimental talk about the sacredness of human life will cause it to be forgotten.

In the south, where the unwritten but binding law of the land allows a husband to slay the man who has invaded his family to bring disgrace upon him and his wife and children, we hear less of seduction and adultery than elsewhere.

Mr. W. M. Baker, a northern man who resided many years in the south and wrote a number of notable books, declared that before the war he had never heard of but one southern woman of good family who had gone astray. The men who are thus sent out of the world are the enemies of civilization because they attack and destroy its corner-stone, the home. They would laugh at civil suits for damages, and the ill-livered husband who would in that way seek balm for his wounded honor is no better than the defendant in the case.

It is no use to try to blind our eyes. Everybody knows that when the pistol and shotgun went out of fashion for such crimes in England and in the north there was an immediate increase in the volume of crime in the class now under discussion. We know that it is a bad thing for one man to kill another, but it is worse to permit men to violate the sanctity of a home and go free upon paying a fine or damages.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

According to the latest English census there are 29,000 persons in Great Britain receiving incomes of \$1,000 each, and 2,000,000 persons having incomes of \$50 a year. There are 12,000 families in the United Kingdom having incomes of more than \$25,000. In the United States there are some 4,000,000 families, or about 20,000,000 persons, whose incomes are at least \$2,000 a year and more than 10,000 families with incomes of over \$25,000. Considering the difference in population between the two countries, it is clear that the United States contains the greater number of rich people and a more nearly equal distribution of wealth.

Female nudity in art comes from prehistoric Greece, and not, as is commonly believed, from Babylonian, says M. Solomon Reinach, of the French Academy of Inscriptions. Later (Astarte) as a warrior goddess, fully clothed and in armor; it is only in her humiliation, when she goes down into hell, that she discloses. On the other hand, statues of nude females have been found in the Archipelago at Troy and in Thrace that go back to 1200 B. C. He infers that nude divinities penetrated from prehistoric Greece to Babylon, that the type was preserved in Phoenicia, and thence passed back to historic Greece and to Rome.

There will soon be a great reduction in the number of lawyers in France. By a recent law each one must take out a year's license, for which he pays an amount equal to about 12 per cent of his house rent. Many persons admitted to the bar, who are not in active practice, have asked to have their names taken off the roll, among them M. Fallieres, formerly prime minister and minister of justice, and Senator Berenger, author of the law remitting the penalty for first offenses, and also noted for his efforts to improve French morality.

MADE ON THE RETIRED LIST.

The President's Indorsement on the Papers.

Washington, May 20.—A retired list of the navy to-day, Secretary Herbert recommended the retirement of the president indorsed thereon as follows: "Executive Mansion, May 20, 1895.—The within recommendation is approved, and Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade is hereby retired from active service, pursuant to section 2143 of the revised statutes. "The president regrets exceedingly that the long active service of this officer, so brilliant in its early stages and so often marked by honorable incidents, should be terminated by his conduct at variance with a commendable career, and in consequence of the example which an officer of his high rank should furnish of subordination and obedience to the law, and of the wholesome discipline and military propriety."

GROVER CLEVELAND.

SHE WAS CURLING HER HAIR
When the Lamp Exploded, Causing a Large Conflagration.

St. Albans, Vt., May 20.—A woman was engaged in heating her curling iron over a kerosene lamp, in the home of a French family, near Fonda's lumber yard yesterday, when the lamp exploded and scattered the flames over the carpet, which immediately caught fire. Thus was started the most disastrous fire that ever visited a Vermont town and which, before it had been extinguished, had burned over seventy-five acres, sweeping the heart of the business portion, destroying property valued at \$30,000 and wiping out forty business places and 100 tenements, all in three hours' time. Five hundred homeless people are sheltered in the churches and schools of the city.

A GREETING FROM GEORGIA.

For us.

There's a light for us dear sweetheart, though the darkness clouds hang low, And the folds of pall-like curtains hide from us the tender glow. For creeping, softly, creeping, gathering sweetness by the way, The gleam is gently coming—opening wide loves' happy day!

There's a rose that's slowly bursting, and its odor, far and near, Is making sweet the breezes, with its kisses for us, dear;

And soon we'll feel caresses, all the weary pains will flee, For the future still holds blossoms in her hands for you and me!

There's a song that's sweetly ringing, full of joyous melody; As yet the notes sound faintly from the day that is to be.

Yet thinking, thinking lowly come the thrilling notes so clear, And I know some one is singing welcome, welcome to us, dear!

—EDWARD N. WOOD.

Consistent.

"Eichbaum was lookin' thin; vat's de matter?"

"He was carrying out de plans of his peenness." It is a hopeless task to attempt to justify this southern custom of shooting seducers and faithless wives, excepting on the supposition that the south is backward in civilization or social development.

"How was dat?"

"He represents a reduced figure in men's clodings."

The Gum Swamp Parson.

Every man is the architect of his own fortune, and some make such a poor job of the plans that other people are glad the building rests entirely on the owner's shoulders.

No matter how small or apparently worthless anything is, there is use for it. The pebble David cracked Goliath's head with was an insignificant thing, yet it has a place in the greatest book of all.

A restless, discontented man is of some use after all; he may never do any good for himself, but he makes work for the shoemaker.

Curses come in disguise as often as blessings do. Didn't the president get into his present position under the cloak of the Chicago platform?

Some people use one hand to stop the devil while they shake his paw with the other.

Troubles are the means of getting the most good out of a person; the constant plunge of the dasher obtains the butter from the milk.

Advice to a cigarette smoker is like his brains; it all ends in smoke. In the letter, it is not the sowing that bothers the Christian, but the tares that will slip into the best selected seed.

Some folks will not cast their bread on the water for it will be milldewed before it gets home to them.

What's the Use?

What's the use o' moppin' of the weather's got a chill?

Don't you know there's chunks o' heat remainin' fer us still?

What's the use o' growlin' when you might as well be grin?

Fer the day's are comin' rapid when they'll fetch the melon in!

What's the use o' pinin' an' a-croakin' 'bout the times?

Et you'd work as hard as frettin', you could pick up lots o' dimes;

So stretch your face fer smilin'—the good times ain't all bin—

Fer the time is gettin' closer when they'll fetch the melon in!

What's the use o' huntin' fer the troubles in the road?

Ever one you tackle adds another to your load—

When you could go on happy, head up, face a-grin,

Et you'd only stop an' study 'bout the melon comin' in!

—E. N. W.

BOISE AND SILVER.

Iowa's Ex-Governor Throws 'Down the Gage to the Goldbugs.

Ex-Governor Horace Boies, of Iowa, has written a strong letter on unconditional free coinage at the old rate. In the letter, which is addressed to Mr. Wells, of Alton, Iowa, and published in The Alton Democrat, ex-Governor Boies says:

"It is, I believe, an indisputable fact that much the greater number of American people, irrespective of party affiliations, are sincere bimetallists."

"So clear has this been to the minds of partisan leaders, that all political organizations have practically conceded it in the past by the adoption of state and national platforms clearly committing them to that doctrine."

"But this has been the end of any united or even genuine effort on the part of either of the old parties to carry into effect a policy to which both were fairly committed."

"The masses have come to understand this, and in the democratic party at least, an element has been aroused that cannot longer be ignored."

"Any provision for the remonetization of silver upon terms and conditions that would have been reasonably certain to maintain its parity with gold, would in the recent past have been satisfactory to the great majority of its members. None such has been provided and public opinion is fast drifting away from the theory that safeguards of any kind are either practicable or desirable."

"The inevitable result is a rapidly increasing desire for the free coinage of silver without conditions of any kind."

"It is idle to expect the masses of American people to wait for the co-operation of foreign nations before they settle this question."

"They have no faith in such a remedy. They have taken the matter into their own hands and they will settle it in one way or another, so far as this country is concerned, in the next national election that is held."

"If the unrestricted coinage of silver follows and the result is all in gold monometallists predict, the consequences, if evil, should not be charged to the friends of free coinage of both metals."

"They did not seek the issue. All that they asked was honest bimetallism, with reasonable safeguards for maintaining the parity of the two. This has been denied them upon the false grounds as I believe, that no possible legislation could effect that end."

"My reason of this, conservative friends of silver are being forced to abandon one of the most deeply rooted of their political tenets or approve the course of those who insist upon unqualified free coinage of both metals at the ratio of 16 to 1, without safeguards of any kind."

"Many will regret it, but the fact is daily becoming more apparent that the issue is being made upon these latter lines. One fact ought to be recognized by all. This nation will not long submit to a financial system that places it at the mercy of the money power of this or any other country."

"I frankly admit that if the question is to be narrowed to the single issue of permanent gold monometallism on one side or unconditional free coinage of both metals at the old ratio on the other, I am in favor of free coinage, because I believe it will at least be the beginning of a broadened financial system that will if necessary be so perfected in the near

IN THE LOCAL FIELD.

Minor Happenings of the Day in Court, Criminal, Social, Political, and Educational Circles in Atlanta.

In Atlanta today—

Weather: Fair, no change of temperature.

Event: Knights of Pythias grand parade, 10:30 a. m. The public generally are cordially invited to attend the public exercises of the Knights of Pythias in the Grand opera house this morning at 11 o'clock. An excellent program will be rendered. Fort McPherson and Fifth regiment bands will be rendered.

Conductors' convention, Venable hall, 1 p. m.
Exposition board meeting, 4:30 p. m.
Woman's board meeting 10 a. m.
Baseball: Atlanta and New Orleans, 3:45 p. m.

—Yesterday Officers Hudson and Stein brought George Jenkins to the station house, charged with running a blind tiger on Sunday. The tiger's den was located in the rear of Stewart & Bowden's livery stable and was dispensing drinks to the thirsty. Jenkins at first called his whisky coca cola, but later on in the day acknowledged his wrong doing. He was given a fine of \$5 and costs by the recorder.

The new summer uniforms of the police force were received yesterday and were donned for the first time by the morning watch last night at midnight. They are the regulation light summer uniforms and are unusually handsome this year.

—Master Charles Lively, the son of Mr. Joe Lively, fell through an elevator shaft on Marietta street yesterday afternoon and was rather badly hurt. His injuries, while very painful, are not serious.

Congressman Livingston left yesterday for Washington, and will probably sail for Venezuela some time in the near future and spend several weeks among the people of that country. He has received a number of very pressing invitations from the leading citizens of that country.

—Chief Veal, of the sanitary department, has issued a number of invitations to his annual barbecue, which occurs at 1 o'clock this afternoon at the sanitary grounds. The members of council will be present.

A peculiar error crept into the report of Dr. Hopkins' resignation yesterday morning. It was stated that action on the resignation was deferred until the next meeting, when it was hoped that he would be induced to "resign." Of course what was meant to be said was that it was hoped that Dr. Hopkins could be induced to "remain."

—Lieutenant Oscar J. Brown, who is to succeed Lieutenant Satterlee in Atlanta, has reached the city. He will take up his duties in a short while. He is a Newnan, Ga., boy and has had an interesting connection with the army. He is making his headquarters at the Kimball.

—Governor Atkinson is still in Florida on a visit to his wife's father. He will return in a few days.

—Mr. Lou Kilbourn, of Macon, a prominent Knight of Pythias, is in Atlanta. He is the well-known chairman of the Macon Evening News and has been with that paper for a number of years.

—W. A. Turk, general passenger agent of the Southern, will teach Atlanta this morning. He will be in the city for several days on important business relating to the road.

—F. W. Harlow, chief rate clerk of the Illinois Central road, A. Madison, of Washington, chief rate clerk of the Southern, and A. P. Johnson, of the Queen and Crescent, are in Atlanta attending a rate clerks' meeting called by Commissioner Finley. They are arranging the summer excursion rates to the northern and eastern points.

—Mr. Sol Haas, assistant to the president of the Southern road, arrived yesterday afternoon and will be at the Aragon for several days. With him is Mr. J. Lee Edwards, his chief clerk.

—The rate committee of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association will hold a meeting in Atlanta on the 27th. There will be no business of special importance before them.

—Mr. Jack King, president of the Rome Electric Light Company, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—Mrs. James F. Alexander and Mrs. Joseph E. Brown returned yesterday from Canton, Ga., where they have been at the bedside of Mrs. James R. Brown, who has been critically ill for some time. She is still quite sick, but her family are hopeful of her recovery.

—Mr. Ben Carter, of the state agricultural department, is at his home at Dalton, indisposed. He has been absent from his desk, sick, for about a fortnight, but friends hope to see him back in a few days.

—The protracted meeting at the Second Baptist church began last night, the pastor being assisted by Rev. J. L. White, of Macon. The text was, "Restore unto me the joy of thy salvation." The sermon was divided as follows: First, there is joy in salvation; second, that this joy may be lost; third, that it may be regained. The sermon was eloquent and impressive. At the conclusion of the service, the pastor arose for prayer. The indications are favorable to a great revival. Services this afternoon at 4 o'clock, this evening at 8. The public is cordially invited.

—The recital by Miss Louise Romare, for the benefit of the music committee of the Woman's exposition board, assisted by Mrs. Dr. Jarnigan, soprano; Miss Fannie Romare, reader; Mr. Randolph Rose, barytone, and Mr. J. L. Mayer, accompanist, will take place tonight in the Fryer & Bradley recital hall. The following will be the program: Piano solo, "Valse Impromptu"; Liszt, barytone solo, "Salade"; Julien Jordan, recitation, "Tomorrow at Meyerbeer"; piano solo, "Lete Signor"; barytone solo, "Creole"; "Lover's Song"; Buck, recitation, "A Sister's Scheme"; Bunn, soprano solo, "Call Me Back"; Denza, piano solo, "Hungarian Rhapsodie No. 2." List.

—Yesterday morning Mr. H. C. Beermann and Dick Murphy indulged in a brief sparring match. The fight occurred about 9 o'clock and lasted only a moment. The participants were patted by mutual friends. At recorder's court, Beermann was fined \$10 and costs and the case against Mr. Murphy was dismissed.

—The gospel tent meeting on Gilmer street, between Butler street and Piedmont avenue, will continue through all of this week at 3 o'clock and 7:30 o'clock p. m. These meetings are intended to inaugurate a special missionary movement in behalf of the Hebrew population, as well as for the thousands of unsaved people of other races in this section of the city. All workers are invited.

—John Lawrence, the negro who kept the pool room that was raided Saturday night, was tried before the recorder yesterday afternoon. The evidence against him was strong. It will be remembered that his quarters were raided and thirty-six negroes arrested. They created quite a disturbance. The recorder passed a fine of \$25 upon Lawrence. The others in the case were dismissed, but warned to be careful of the second offense.

—Judge W. T. Turnbull, of Rome, is a guest of the Aragon.

—Colonel Samuel P. Maddox, of Dalton, is at the Markham.

ATLANTIANS LOSE.

There was a large failure in New York yesterday morning, which affected Atlanta materially.

The firm of Stevens & Co., cotton merchants, went under for a large amount. They are represented in this city by J. C. Knox, whose offices are in the Equitable building. By the failure Atlantians who have been dealing in cotton come out the losers by \$8,000.

IN BRIGHT UNIFORMS

The Knights of Pythias Are Here for the State Conclave.

RICCHIE AND WHITE WERE DELAYED

A Big Parade and Public Exercises Begin the Work.

BELATED DELEGATES WILL ARRIVE TODAY

The Prize Drill Tomorrow Is a Splendid Feature—Entertainment for This Afternoon.



be Colonel Harmon, who is at the head of the Georgia Uniform rank. Two divisions and that from Macon. This morning the Savannah division and the Augusta division will arrive.

This is not all by any means, as there are delegates from all over the state representing other divisions than the Uniform rank. By noon today, including the local Knights of Pythias, there will be fully 2,000 Pythians in the city. They are all men who represent the best society and they are foremost among the business men in their respective communities.

The big parade occurs today and it will be a great success, unless there is some hindrance. It was anticipated that the employers of many of the members of the military organizations were not willing that their men should stop work long enough to enter into the parade.

The Knights of Pythias are very anxious that the parade shall be a very successful one, as the number of visitors in the city is estimated at not less than 2,400, many



WALTER B. RICCHIE, Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, of the World.

of them from far off communities. The entire Fifth regiment has been ordered out and every effort has been lent toward making it a success in the highest meaning of the word.

There will be a meeting of the Knights of Pythias at the hall in the Kiser building at 7 o'clock this morning. This is for the purpose of meeting the delegates that are coming in from the other cities today. The grand lodge will assemble at the Kimball house at 9 o'clock for the purpose of being escorted to the Grand opera house. The parade will be an interesting affair.

There will be in the parade about 1,000 men, a number of them Knights of Pythias. The columns will be formed so that the start for the parade can be made on Marietta street and go past the Grady monument and go down Decatur street to Fryer. Out Fryer the long line will go to Hunter street to Whitehall and along Whitehall to Alabama to Broad and then to Marietta. The line will proceed down Marietta street to Peachtree and out Peachtree to the Normandie hotel, where the columns will counter-march to Ellis, where the companies will be dismissed.

Lieutenant Satterlee is marshal and Major William J. Kendrick is chief of staff, while Colonel Harmon will command the knights. This insures that the parade will be splendid in point of execution.

Other than the Fifth regiment and the



R. L. C. WHITE, Supreme Keeper of Records and Seals.

Uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias there will be in the parade the Governor's Horse Guards, the Atlanta Artillery and the police battalion. Major Wilcox will be in command of the Fifth regiment. The Fifth regiment band will lead the parade.

From the Grand Chancellor.

The following urgent appeal comes from Grand Chancellor Hamilton Douglas, and is one that should have great weight:

"To the Business Men of Atlanta—It is most earnestly requested that you will allow any of your employees who are members of the military companies time to turn out with their respective commands this morning.

"There are at present thousands of strangers in the city. This occasion is the time of the meeting of the grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias. In honor of this event Colonel John S. Ordier has ordered out the Fifth regiment of Georgia. There are more than a thousand Knights of Pythias among the citizens of this community and every one of them will be grateful for this indulgence by such employers to members of these companies working for them. Respectfully, HAMILTON DOUGLAS, "Grand Chancellor."

Exercises at the Grand.

At 10:30 o'clock there will be public exercises at the Grand opera house. The exercises this morning are open to the public and everybody is cordially invited to attend. There will be speeches and music.

The opera house will be tastefully decorated and everything will be in readiness. It was understood for some time that Hon. W. G. Brantley, of Brunswick, would make the response to the address of welcome. It is not the case, however, as Mr. Brantley was unable to accept the compliment.

In his place Mr. C. Henry Cohen was secured and that gentleman wired his acceptance several days ago. He is known as an eloquent speaker and is a man of happy remarks. The address of welcome to which

he will respond will be delivered by Hon. Peter King, who is a knight.

After the public exercises at the Grand, the meeting will be a secret one. This meeting will be devoted to appointing the necessary committees and getting the grand lodge in working trim. There is some important work ahead and there will be some lively incidents. There will be two very hot contests when it comes to the election of officers. There are three candidates for



GRAND CHANCELLOR HAMILTON DOUGLAS.

the grand chancellorship and as many for the office of the grand keeper of seals and records.

There are changes to be made in the constitution and it is understood that a new constitution has been prepared by a committee and that it will very likely be adopted with but few changes. This is a very important matter and every delegate will be on hand to vote upon it. Another matter is the election of a delegate to direct the work of the society and the most prominent candidate mentioned as yet is Mr. Hamilton Douglas, who is at present grand chancellor, and who will preside over the meeting.

The Luncheon Last Night.

It was expected that Supreme Chancellor Walter B. Ricchie would reach here yesterday afternoon, but he was delayed in Chattanooga and will get here this morning.

With him will come R. L. C. White, supreme keeper of records and seals. The West Point division, commanded by Captain J. J. Smith, arrived here at 6:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon and assisted in receiving the delegation. The grand lodge divisions in Atlanta and the West Point division lined up along the cars and saluted the officers and knights as they came out. The Fifth regiment band was at the union depot and headed the line of march to the Kimball. The luncheon was spread in the breakfast room of the Kimball house. It was an informal affair and lasted but a short while.

Programme for Tomorrow.

There will be the usual meeting of the grand lodge tomorrow and it is very likely that the most important business of the conclave will be transacted at this session. Besides the adjournment of the conclave will occur Wednesday afternoon at Ponce de Leon springs. The prize drill will occur at that place. There will be a large number of companies entered and the drilling will be the best that the state Knights of Pythias can afford. The best drilled divisions in the state are well represented. The Atlanta division will make strenuous efforts to keep the prizes in Atlanta.

Ample provision will be made to handle the crowds that will desire to go out and extra cars will be put on by the railroad. Cars will be furnished the uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias.

Wednesday night will see an interesting programme at the Grand. There will be an exemplification of the rank of knight. The meetings of the grand lodge will be held in the Kiser building in the Knights of Pythias hall, which has been appropriated under the supervision of Mr. Lucien York.

A Question To Be Decided.

A question that is to be decided is the place of meeting of the next grand conclave. It is understood that there are several of the smaller towns making vigorous efforts to secure the conclave.

There is a determined movement, however, to restrict the places of meeting to certain cities. One of the largest, best and most desirable in the country, that Mr. and Mrs. Perkins raised a family of nine children, every one of whom has a record of which the old mother is proud. John, who is also dead, is the oldest son. The other children are Dempsey, the well-known passenger conductor on the Georgia Pacific; Dan, the well-known Broad street commission merchant; Miss Nannie, who has been a member of the judges' household for years; Mrs. Lizzie Butler, Mrs. Gilbert and Mrs. A. J. Lyle.

Judge Perkins was the father of five children. Edgar, the eldest son, connected with Huggins' but store; William, at the American Trust and Banking Company, while the other three are at home, the youngest, who is named for his father, being only seven years of age.

When the war broke out Judge Perkins was on the plantation, but like all southern boys of that age, sought the front. He enlisted for twelve months and went to Pensacola, Fla., with the Georgia troops, where he remained until the terms of enlistment expired. Then he came home and re-enlisted for three years with the Ninth Georgia battalion of artillery under Colonel Leyden, the same troop to which Captain Howden was attached, and through the war he fought bravely. He went in as a private and when the four years of hard fighting and privations had gone by, he came out as a private, never having had a furlough and never having been away from the front.

The year after his return, with a dozen Georgia boys who had gone through the war with him, he went to Central America. There he remained a year and was quite successful, but his health gave way and he came back to his home in the city. At that time there were no men in the county who controlled the vote and support that these two could control. They held the office quite a while and then split. Judge Perkins defeated Mr. Harris for the first time in Mr. Harris's life, and from that time on till four years ago he was constantly connected with the sheriff's office. Three years ago he was defeated by Captain Barnes, who now holds the office, and at once went to work as inspector for Payne & Tye, the attorneys. Two years ago he was made justice of the peace on the north side, and held that place until four or five months ago, when he resigned. He then went home and has been there since. He has been quite ill, but so firm and determined was his will power that he even defied the physicians and got out of bed when they said he should not. He has been in bed for about a year, but he has been in stages of unconsciousness at intervals, he got out of bed, while perfectly rational, and walked to the porch; but an hour later he was prostrated. It has been only two or three days that he has been confined to his bed and ignorant of what was going on around him.

During his illness he had been given all the attention that could be shown any one, and it was over his bed that his old mother, to whom he was so fondly attached and deeply devoted, bent as his breath went out for the last time.

Funeral arrangements have not been perfected, but will be announced today. It is likely that the services will take place at the family home tomorrow morning and then the remains driven direct to Mt. Zion for interment.

MOTHER AND BABE.

The Funeral of Mrs. Clyde S. Brooks Yesterday Afternoon.

Folding her tiny babe on her breast, the mortal remains of Mrs. Clyde S. Brooks

were lovingly committed to the sod of Oakland cemetery yesterday afternoon.

The bereaved home in Inman Park was thronged with friends and acquaintances at the funeral services yesterday afternoon and the hearts of all were touched by the tender words of eulogy that called up the associations of the fair young life that was folded forever in the embrace of death.

An impressive feature of the services was the presence of the Governor's Horse Guards, the military organization of which Mr. Brooks is a member. The company was not in uniform, nor under orders, but the tribute is all the more pronounced from the fact that nearly every member of the company was present as a token of respect to the memory of Mrs. Brooks. The services were conducted by Rev. John W. Heidt, D.D., assisted by Rev. H. H. Parks, Rev. R. J. Bigham and Rev. Dr. Glenn.

The casket was wreathed with quite a number of floral tributes and the interior of the room was dense with the perfume of these pale white blossoms.

Six bereaved members of the immediate family connection acted as pall bearers, three of them being brothers of the deceased and three brothers of Mr. Brooks. The interment occurred in Oakland cemetery.

A.M. PERKERSON DEAD

The Well-Known Atlantian Passes Quietly Away at His Home.

HE HAS BEEN ILL QUITE AWHILE

Judge Perkerson Was One of the Best Known Citizens of Fulton County. His Death Universally Regretted.

Hon. Angus Miller Perkerson died last night at his home on the corner of Spring and Baker streets.

Ang Perkerson, as nearly every one called him, was one of the most popular men in this city, and the news of his death, though not unexpected, will cause many a heart to ache.

For five months past the many friends of Judge Perkerson have known that he was on the decline and that death might step in at any minute and remove him. Nearly all who had known his strong will power were hopeful that he would again win health and strength and appear happy and inspiring among his old friends and acquaintances.

Probably no man in Fulton county was better known than Judge Perkerson and certainly no one was more admired and loved by those who did know him. He went through life quietly and sedately, and yet all the time made a firm impression upon all with whom he came in contact. Without one's knowing, the judge invaded the heart and there left an impression that was never erased. Born and reared in Fulton county and living as he did in Atlanta, he came in contact with every one and of every one he made a friend. He was always one of Atlanta's proudest advocates and never did he lose an opportunity to say a word for the place which had been his birth and the place in which he had lived and for which he fought and suffered for four years.

It was between Fort McPherson and Haverhill that Judge Perkerson was born, fifty-two years ago. He was the second son of Mr. Thomas J. Perkerson and Mrs. Mary Ann Perkerson.



HON. A. M. PERKERSON.

Isabella Perkerson, the first son, was William. The father died some years ago and his ashes are now resting in the old family burying grounds at Mt. Zion, near the old homestead. The mother, now eighty-two years of age, is still living and was by the bedside of her eldest living son when he breathed his last. The Perkerson family is one of the oldest in Fulton county and with those of the Howells, Lyles and Moores, blazed the way for the many improvements that have gone to make the county what it is today. It was on the plantation, one of the largest, best and most desirable in the county, that Mr. and Mrs. Perkerson raised a family of nine children, every one of whom has a record of which the old mother is proud. John, who is also dead, is the oldest son. The other children are Dempsey, the well-known passenger conductor on the Georgia Pacific; Dan, the well-known Broad street commission merchant; Miss Nannie, who has been a member of the judges' household for years; Mrs. Lizzie Butler, Mrs. Gilbert and Mrs. A. J. Lyle.

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BREAKFAST ROLLS—One and one-half pints flour, 1/2 pint corn meal (white), 1 teaspoonful salt, 2 teaspoonfuls Royal Baking Powder, 1 tablespoonful lard, 1/2 pint milk. Sift together flour, cornmeal, salt and powder; rub in lard cold, add the milk, mix smoothly into rather firmer dough than usual. Flour the board, turn out the dough, give it 1 or 2 turns to complete its smoothness. Divide it, thus prepared, into pieces size of an egg; again divide these in half, which roll out under the hand 3 until they are long and half the size of one's little finger. Lay on greased baking tin, so that they do not touch, wash them over with milk, bake in hot oven 7 or 8 minutes.

DINNER ROLLS—One quart flour, 1 teaspoonful salt, 2 teaspoonfuls Royal Baking Powder, 1 tablespoonful butter, 3 eggs, and one pint (full measure) milk, 1 teaspoonful Royal Extract Cinnamon. Sift together flour, cornmeal, sugar, salt and powder; rub in lard cold, add eggs, beaten, milk, and extract cinnamon; mix into batter a little stiffer than ordinary griddle cake batter; have griddle heated regularly all over, grease it, lay on it muffin rings, also greased; half fill them with batter. As soon as risen to tops of rings, turn them over gently with cake turner; bake nice brown on either side. They should take in 7 or 8 minutes.

It at a time with rolling pin, very thin, cut in three-inch strips, then roll these strips up tight; they should be the thickness of a large lead pencil, as long as can be laid on greased baking tin. (The longer the rolls are when baked, the nicer they are). Bake in a pretty hot oven 8 or 10 minutes. They need to be crisp and not too dark colored.

BOSTON MUFFINS—One and one-half pints flour, 1/2 pint cornmeal, 1 tablespoonful sugar, 1 teaspoonful salt, 2 teaspoonfuls Royal Baking Powder, 1 tablespoonful butter, 3 eggs, and one pint (full measure) milk, 1 teaspoonful Royal Extract Cinnamon. Sift together flour, cornmeal, sugar, salt and powder; rub in lard cold, add eggs, beaten, milk, and extract cinnamon; mix into batter a little stiffer than ordinary griddle cake batter; have griddle heated regularly all over, grease it, lay on it muffin rings, also greased; half fill them with batter. As soon as risen to tops of rings, turn them over gently with cake turner; bake nice brown on either side. They should take in 7 or 8 minutes.

THE latest investigations by the United States and Canadian Governments show the ROYAL BAKING POWDER superior to all others in purity and leavening strength.

Statements by other manufacturers to the contrary have been declared by the official authorities falsifications of the official reports.

CAUGHT BREAKING CARS.

The County Police Captured a Number of Negroes Last Night.

Last night Andrew Perkins and Tom Roberts were brought to the station house.

They are negroes of bad character. The arrests were made by County Officers Osburn, Turner and Bradley.

Early Saturday morning two cars standing out on the belt road were broken into and a lot of goods taken out. The above named officers discovered the robbery and found where the goods were hidden in the woods nearby.

Their arrest may lead to other captures, as it is believed that a gang has been doing systematic robbery in that locality and many have suffered at their hands.

Miss Romare's Recital Tonight, Fryer & Bradley's Recital Hall.

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WAS LIKE A BOMB.

The Circular in Monday's Paper Created a Wild Sensation.

THE CONDUCTORS KEPT GUESSING

There Are Many Surmises as to the Outcome of the Investigation.

THERE IS TUMULT IN THE RANKS

Secretary Daniel Has Made the Demand That All the Charges Be Proven—The Investigating Committee at Work.

The publication in Monday's Constitution of the circular secretly issued among the Order of Railway Conductors, making severe charges against Grand Secretary William P. Daniel created the widest sensation and confusion among the members of the order.

All day there were knots of men collected about the corridors of the hotels discussing the situation, surmising upon the outcome of the affair and guessing as to how the circular came into the hands of the press.

There is the strictest secrecy in all the doings of the order, and it is rare that anything that happens on the inside finds its way out.

From present appearances the investigation of the charges against the secretary will amount to nothing, but the committee appointed for that purpose is doing searching work and exhausting all resources to get at something whereby the charges may be corroborated.

They were in session yesterday morning for a few hours.

They have the privilege of calling before them any of the members of the order whom they think know anything whereby Mr. Daniel may be held amenable. The main object of attack upon the officer is his career as a politician and his ventures in the main transaction.

The members of the Camden division, who preferred the charges, will be summoned to testify as to the truth of the paper to which their signatures are attached. Some of the sentiments in this circular are very violent, and unless proven it is possible that some action will be taken condemning the members of that division for unauthoritative, slanderous and false statements.

The paper was signed by J. A. Connell, chief conductor of the Camden division; J. P. Ancker, E. G. Blaisdell, J. G. Clark, F. S. Slacum, J. B. Bodine and A. E. Ludlow.

These men have committed themselves. They have said that Secretary Daniel is a man who has left undone those things which he ought to have done, and done those things which he should not have done; that political aspirations, wild mining schemes and personal aggrandizement are the subjects that absorbed the interest of the officer. They have pledged themselves to the statement that William P. Daniel prostituted his office for private gains; that he used his influence and principles for selfish motives and used his mechanical accessories to promote personal ends. In this circular they say that they believe this and more to be true.

These are the charges which the men from the Camden division are called upon to prove. The investigation is called by Mr. Daniel himself. He has made the demand that they be proven.

Concerning the charges Mr. Daniel acknowledges that he has been interested in the mining transaction. He says that he used every effort to carry forward the interest of this company, of which he is president, but he claims that nothing that he has done is anything but legitimate.

Wants Them To Investigate. Mr. Daniel is rather reticent in reference to the charges, but he says that he wants the men who have made the charges to prove them.

"Yes," he said last night, "the committee, I suppose, is in session. I understand that they are. I saw that circular, as was stated in the paper this morning, and asked that the full affair be looked into."

Mr. Daniel knows that the circular was issued in order to defeat him for the office. It accomplished its ends in a measure. He was defeated, but the influence of the charges he knows are lasting, and it is this that makes him demand before the convention that the charges be proved in toto.

It is the opinion of many of the delegates that the division that made the charges is in a perilous fix. "These men are on dangerous ground," said one of the most prominent delegates last night. "They have made statements to which their signatures are attached, and unless they prove all of them the convention will take action. What will be done no one can say. It may be that they will be expelled, but I scarcely think that will result. However, they are in a hot line of fire unless they can establish all they have charged, now that the investigation is in progress."

This investigation committee, which is made up of Delegates Condit, Bell and Gilbert, were together yesterday morning. It was thought that the report would be ready yesterday afternoon, but it is understood that there was some difficulty in getting

It's Cruel for them not to give you **Pearline** for your washing. Your folks can't know much about it. My! They could save their money, and all your hard work besides. I'm thankful the lady I live with is just the other way. She knows what **Pearline** will do, and she wants it. She'd never let me lose my time trying to get things clean with soap—and she wouldn't stand it to have her clothes all worn out with rubbing, either. That's the truth. The lack of **Pearline** comes just as hard on the mistress' clothes as it does on the laundress' back.

Beware of imitations. JAMES PYLE, N.Y.

evidence and it may be several days before they get the matter sufficient to report to the convention.

The Business Yesterday. Yesterday afternoon the session was called to order at the regular hour. There was no business of importance. Several committees made their reports, amendments were read for the second time and changes made in the constitution.

The programme for tomorrow will be a ride out to East Lake on the cars of the Traction line, starting from the corner of Marietta and Forsyth streets at 9:30 o'clock a. m. This is tendered by the ladies' auxiliary and the visiting ladies by Mrs. G. W. Evans, of the Camden Road division. There is no programme for the afternoon except the ball game between Atlanta and New Orleans at Athletic park and the regular business meeting of the order.

Will Remain Until Friday. There is a great amount of business yet to be attended to by the grand division and it is probable that the convention will remain in session until Thursday or Friday.

After the adjournment of the order there will be a number of conductors who will leave on a special excursion for Florida. This will be one of the most delightful features of the trip south and the boys are enthusiastic in their expectations.

The Hoo Hoos Tonight.

Bedecked and bedight in all their royal paraphernalia and trappings of their elaborate order, the Hoo Hoos will gather in solemn concatenation tonight at the Kimball for the purpose of imposing the initiatory degree on those individuals who are eligible. Several local newspaper men will become members and ally themselves to the order of the black cat. The session of the Hoo Hoos will be called at 8:30 o'clock.

An Interesting Delegate.

Among the number of prominent men who have attended the present session of the Order of Railway Conductors, W. V. Stafford, of Stockton, Cal., is a delegate conspicuous for his original ability and energetic spirit in carrying forward those movements advocated by him.

It was mainly through his work that the convention decided to hold the next annual session at Los Angeles. Stafford made the speech nominating, or rather mentioning, the California city for the place of next meeting. He is a prominent committeeman and is assiduous in all he undertakes.

Well informed, catchy in conversation and of impressive manner, Stafford is a central figure whenever he steps from the convention hall.

"Say, I like the south," said Stafford last night. "It's the only American section. You have preserved intact the Anglo-Saxon spirit. That class of immigration which has infected the northern and western cities has not yet reached this section. "Atlanta is the coming city of the continent. She has a future."

Mr. Stafford will remain in Atlanta until the close of the convention. He will take in Florida with the boys.

Now Here Are the Hoo Hoos.

A Concatenation To Be Called for Tuesday Night.

The Hoo Hoos are here. They will meet Tuesday night at the Kimball house at 8 o'clock in honor of the Order of Railway Conductors' convention.

At this time there will be a large number of new members added to the order and the glorious and transcendental light of hoo hoos will be flashed upon them.

All eligible candidates are invited to join the greatest organization known in modern



THE TRADE MARK OF THE HOO HOOS.

times. The privileges of membership are limited to lumbermen, newspapermen, railroad men and lumber, machinery and supply men.

Opportunities to join the Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoos are rare, and many will avail themselves of the meeting Tuesday night. All local Hoo Hoos will be there.

The headquarters of this great brotherhood will be found at room 22 Kimball house, where all information will be given. The session of the Hoo Hoos Tuesday night will be one of the events of the convention of the conductors.

REMAINED TO JAIL.

The Young White Robbers Were Bound Over Yesterday.

Walter Mooney and Clem Goodman, leaders of the notorious gang of snatch thieves, had a preliminary hearing yesterday before Justice W. E. Foutte.

The evidence against them was not only conclusive, but they confessed to stealing quite a lot of goods from the Southern railroad. The goods have since been recovered, together with a lot of other ill-gotten booty.

These boys are a very tough set and have been known to the police for many years. They are fifteen and sixteen years old respectively and have earned for themselves a very shady reputation. They are quite small for their years, but from a glance at the hard lines and shrewd expression in their faces it is evident that their experience would fill volumes.

Three years ago the two were sent up for a term of three years. They at that time had made many bold thefts and had proven themselves a terror to people who lived just out of the police limits.

Clem Goodman possibly is the shrewder of the two boys and is one year older than his running mate, Walter Mooney. At the time they were sent to the penitentiary three years ago they were with the famous Gipsy band. Their evil deeds were widely known and their depredations covered quite a number of years. When arrested they volunteered to go with the officers and show where they had hidden the stolen property. They had dug out a large hole in an embankment of the Southern railway and buried over 100 watches, rings and other jewelry were found galore, and they really appeared to enjoy the fame they had won for themselves.

Walter Mooney possesses a great deal of bravado and seemed greatly pleased at the trouble the boys had caused the officers. Both boys were tried yesterday for the snatching of the purse from Miss Eva Foutte. They made a bold attempt to assault and would have escaped had that lady not given the alarm so promptly. Judge Foutte found them guilty of the offense and they were placed in jail to await their trial.

Cedartown Items.

Cedartown, Ga., May 20.—(Special.)—Mr. C. W. Haskins, receiver of the Augusta Mining Company, reached Cedartown today from New York and important developments are expected as a result of his coming. Several significant transactions affecting Cedartown's industrial future are expected to be consummated daily.

Editor W. S. Coleman, president of the Georgia Weekly Press Association, goes to Atlanta tomorrow to represent his lodge at the grand Knights of Pythias gathering and to arrange some details about the coming session of the press association.

Miss Romare's Recital Tonight. Freyer & Bradley's Recital Hall.

A GREAT COUGH REMEDY.

Perhaps you may think that Scott's Emulsion is only useful to fatten babies, to round up the angles and make comely and attractive, lean and angular women, and fill out the hollow cheeks and stop the wasting of the consumptive, and enrich and vitalize the blood of the scrofulous and anæmic persons. It will do all this—but it will do more. It will cure a

Hard, Stubborn Cough

when the ordinary cough syrups and specifics entirely fail. The cough that lingers after the Grip and Pneumonia will be softened and cured by the balsamic healing and strengthening influences of this beneficent food-medicine, namely, Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

Refuse substitutes. They are never as good.

Scott & Bowne, New York. All Druggists. 50c. and \$1.

SETTLED FOR GOOD

The Issue of Federal Jurisdiction in the Trial of White Caps.

NO LONGER A MOOTED QUESTION

The Decision of the Supreme Court Rendered.

COLONEL W. C. GLENN'S NEXT STEP

Only the Jurisdiction Is Settled, and the Case Will Be Carried Up on a Writ of Error.

The voice of the supreme court of the United States has been heard on the question of federal jurisdiction in the trial of white cap prisoners.

That voice has declared in favor of the government, and hereafter there will be no further contest on this feature of the proceedings. Judge Newman's decision in the case has been affirmed by the highest tribunal of the nation.

Colonel Glenn Satisfied.

"I am thoroughly satisfied," said Colonel W. C. Glenn, the attorney for the defendants, who carried the question before the supreme court, resolved to get a hearing before that bench. "My only purpose was to settle this point once for all and thereby eliminate one of the most important issues of the case. Since this has been decided the cases will still go before the supreme court on a writ of error, as nothing has been settled except the question of jurisdiction."

In passing this decision, Chief Justice Fuller dissented from the views of the other members of the bench.

The reasons for deciding in favor of the government have not as yet been disclosed. The announcement from Washington only covers the general fact without going into specific details. The decision in full will be ready for publication today.

This is one of the most important decisions ever made by the supreme court of the United States. It decides the question of federal jurisdiction in the trial of white cap prisoners and the protecting of the officers of the law in the collection of the government's revenue.

The following is the Constitution's special from Washington city: "Washington, May 20.—(Special.)—The supreme court today decided against Colonel W. C. Glenn's application for a writ of habeas corpus in the white cap cases. Colonel Glenn had applied for a writ on behalf of Quarles, Butler, McIntyre and Goble in order to determine the question of jurisdiction. Justice Gray, in rendering the opinion, said that the United States had jurisdiction, as it was obliged to protect both its officers and those under their protection."

Judge Newman Sustained.

The decision rendered yesterday is one of great importance in its effect on the power of the federal courts. Judge Newman was affirmed on the main point of jurisdiction involved in the case. In it he held that a commissioner's court was not a court of the United States in the meaning of section 596 of the Revised Statutes. This identical question also came up in a case from Alabama. The judge there held contrary to the view of Judge Newman. This Alabama decision was reversed, the supreme court holding as Judge Newman held on the question.

It is but rarely that two points of such importance are passed upon the same day and more rarely that the decision of one judge on both points is affirmed.

So far as Judge Newman's decision against the government he has been sustained and so far as against the defendants he was also sustained. This is certainly a very great compliment to an eminent judge.

The point involved in the decision yesterday was the question of jurisdiction. Everything else is open for adjudication. The demurrers for defects of form and for insufficiency are still to be decided and all of the rulings on the trial are also still open.

The next step in the case of Quarles and Butler will be a writ of error, which will be applied for at once, and the cases will go back to the supreme court on the writ of error. A decision on this will not be reached until some time next year.

The object of the habeas corpus application was to eliminate this question of jurisdiction.

HOLD ON TO IT.

"When you've got a good thing hold on to it," that's what everybody says, and it's good logic, too. It applies wonderfully well to Simmons Liver Regulator. It's a good medicine, and there is none better for the same purpose. For nine three-quarters of a century the people have held on to it, notwithstanding the frauds upon its good name and sale. It's just as good as ever, and better, when compared with the vile stuff offered you instead. Be sure to take nothing else instead of it. It's the Red Z you want, and must have. Tell your druggist so. The people are waking up to the fact that they are being cheated when they take the various preparations sold them on the promise that they are just as good as Simmons Liver Regulator, and they are all coming back again to The Old Friend. Take nothing else and you'll live longer and happier.

Miss Romare's Recital Tonight. Freyer & Bradley's Recital Hall.

Deodorine

Is the most powerful Deodorizer, purifier and disinfectant on earth. All druggists. Lamar & Rankin Drug Co. agents.

Miss Romare's Recital Tonight. Freyer & Bradley's Recital Hall.

THE SESSION CLOSES.

Commencement Exercises Yesterday Afternoon and Night at Manchester.

THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST COLLEGE

Holds Its First Commencement and Two Graduate—Two Excellent Programmes Rendered.

Yesterday afternoon and last night a large crowd witnessed the commencement exercises of the Southern Baptist college at Manchester.

Special trains were run out from the city and both afternoon and evening the chapel of the college was filled.

At 4 o'clock the members of the Gamma Mu Tau Literary Society presented the following programme:

Recitation—Miss Ethel Walker, "The Ruling Passion." Recitation—Miss Pearl Wittingham, "Maiden Mirth." Music—Vocal solos, Misses Stanton and Duggan. Reading—Miss Odille Hudson, "Jane." Recitation—Miss Louise Walthall, "The Besieged Castle." Piano Duet—Misses Lester and Duggan. Recitation—Misses Willie Ashburn, "Aux Italiens." Music—Mandolin piece, Misses Gordon, Ballard, Corn. Music—Chorus.

The Concert Last Night.

At 8 o'clock the grand concert was given by the college orchestra and just after the musical part of the programme the graduating essays were read. The orchestra rendered some very difficult pieces and their easy interpretation was highly enjoyed by the large audience present. All who took part in the programme are deserving of special notice and not the least thing occurred that in any way marred the pleasure of the occasion.

There were two graduates, Miss Anne Eley and Miss Lucie Stanton. Miss Eley took the entire course and proved herself a close student. The subject of her essay was "Senior Days," and it was ably handled. Miss Stanton is the oldest daughter of Mr. W. L. Stanton and she acquired herself in a charming manner. Her essay on "The Language of the Soul" showed deep thought and study and she was loudly applauded. Besides taking the regular course she has taken book piano and cornet and has taught a class in Greek. She has devoted several years to the study of art and begins her new life in this field in which she is devoted.

The baccalaureate address was delivered by Dr. Hawthorne, the president, and was a gem of oratory. In beautiful language he pictured the new life that the future would unfold to the young ladies, and in closing gave them some wholesome advice. After the awarding of diplomas the orchestra rendered Tabor's "Nadly March." Below is the programme in full:

Programme.

"Overture to Zampa," Herold—Mrs. Stanton, Misses Cox, Morgan, Jossey, Professor Worn, Misses Dugan, Lester, Mullins, Jett, M. Jossey, Ashburn, Singletary, Ellis, Maddox, Keltner, Stanton, W. Stanton, Eley, Hall, orchestra. Part Song, (a) "Where Deepest Shadows Hover," Abt; (b) "The Winter Hath Not a Blossom," Reinecke. Piano Solo—Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 10, Liszt—Miss Clara Jossey. Love's Old Sweet Song, Malloy—Misses Gordon, Gault, Cook, Cook, Brewster, Walker, with orchestra. Violin Solo—"G Major Romance," Beethoven—Miss Nell Houston Morgan. Part Song—"Day is at Last Departing," Raft.

Essay—"Senior Days," Miss Anne Eley. Donauwaltzen, Waltzes, Strauss—Misses Ellis, Maddox, Lester, Ashburn, M. Jossey, Jett, Keltner, with orchestra. Essay—"The Language of the Soul," Miss Lucie Stanton.

Baccalaureate Address—Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D.D.

Diplomas awarded.

"Nadly March," Tabor—Orchestra.

History of the Institution.

Three years ago the Baptists of Georgia determined to erect for their daughters an educational institution and the idea was put into execution in the fall of 1892.

Manchester was selected as the home of the new college and active work was immediately begun on the building. At this time it was proposed to make it the leading college of the south for the higher education of women and the Baptist denomination was interested in its behalf. Letters were received from many strong men who gave the project their highest endorsement. W. L. Stanton, an active man in his church and widely known as a prominent Baptist, was selected to shape the affairs of the new enterprise, and in his new field of labor he had the able co-operation and support of his wife who for years has been engaged in college work. Just after the completion of the foundation it dawned upon the promoters that the birth of the institution had been closely followed by a financial depression and the monetary aid that had been promised them was suddenly withheld. Friends who had made subscriptions found themselves unable to respond to the call made upon them.

But the work went on. Mr. Stanton came nobly to the rescue and placed at the board's disposal his entire bank account. He gave his heart to the new work and labored unceasingly in its behalf. Over difficulties almost insurmountable he has guided it, and the spacious and imposing building stands today a monument to his energy and devotion.

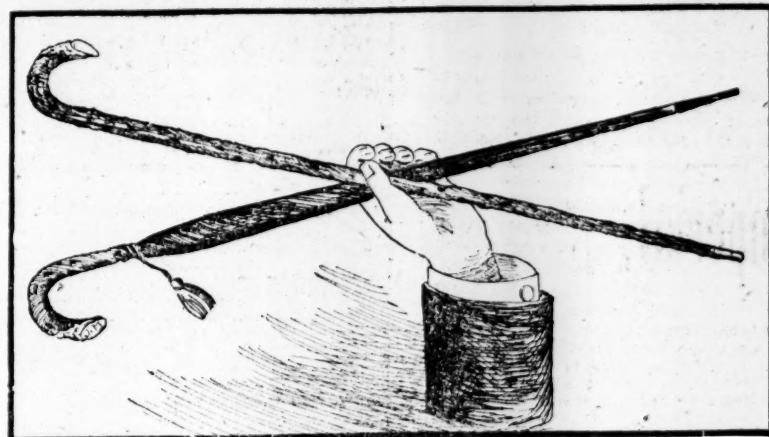
Last fall the doors were thrown open and it began its first session under the direction of a strong faculty. About eighty names were entered upon its rollbook, and this number was made up from towns scattered throughout it is and adjacent states.

There has been set aside a certain percentage of tuition receipts that will be applied to a fund used in the free education of worthy young girls who cannot avail themselves of an education on account of the cost. This session the college gave an orphan girl the advantage of this provision, and as the attendance increases and the amount thus set aside grows larger, others will be received on the same basis.

A Bright Outlook. The board of trustees of the college are very hopeful. They believe the future prospects are good and though the past attendance has been great, they feel assured of a large patronage for the next term.

Mr. Stanton said last night that the arrangements for the next session had not been fully completed and the faculty not all selected.

GIVEN AWAY



FREE!

To every person ordering a Suit of Clothes of us this week.

A Tanned Kid Covered Silk Umbrella

like cut above.

To every person ordering a pair of Trousers in our house this week we give a handsome Cane like the cut below. Our prices reduced to close out all Spring goods.

Suits made to order from

\$16.00 to \$35.00

Pants made to order from

\$4.00 to \$10.00

The Tan Kid Covered Umbrella, actual value \$5, goes free to every person ordering a Suit of us this week.

The Cane with every pair of Trousers ordered.

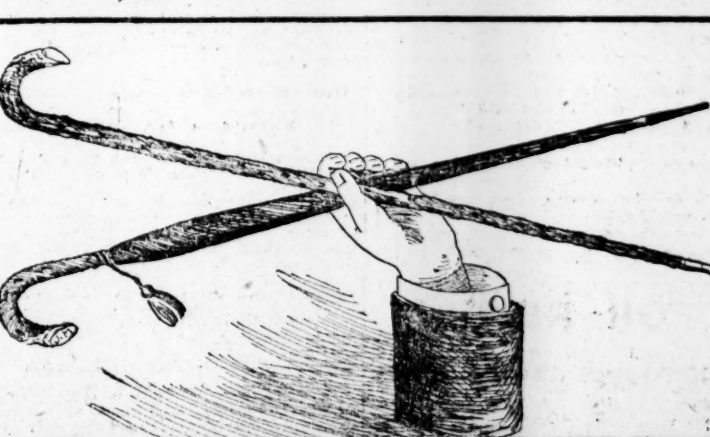
This offer is made for one week only, beginning Monday, May 20th.

Samples of both Cane and Umbrella can be seen in our show windows.

Order your Clothing of us and save money on your purchase and get a Toothpick Silk Umbrella or handsome Cane thrown in free.

Kahn Bros

Tailors, 8 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.



GIVEN AWAY. SEE ABOVE.

Society

Stationery, Monograms, Wedding Invitations and Visiting Cards engraved at lowest prices. No delay; work done by skilled workmen in our establishment. Send for samples and prices. J. P. Stevens & Bro., Jewelers, 47 Whitehall street.

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whisky
vermouth
holland gin
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cocktails.

the very finest—prepared by us from the recipes of renowned barmen—in all sizes bottles—quarts, pints, half-pints—just the thing for good saloons—write us for prices and agencies—

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marietta and forsyth sts. phone, 378.
all kinds of fine whiskeys.

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and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Look for the diamond-shaped FREE. B.M. WOOLLEY, M.D., Atlanta, Ga. Office 149 1/2 Whitehall St.

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Let us know and we will make you very low prices for first-class work.

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PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS.

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—VS.—
HIGH-PRICED BEEF.
SMITHFIELD HAMS,
FERRIS HAMS,
DOVE HAMS.

Other Good Brands at Lower Prices. Everything Seasonable in Large Variety.

THE C. J. KAMPER GROCERY CO.
390 and 392 Peachtree Street.
Phone 628.

WHO IS DOING THE GROCERY BUSINESS OF ATLANTA?

HOYT!

AND WHY?
Because he is buying and selling for cash larger quantities of fresh, seasonable groceries than any other house in the state. You can buy all of your eatables, fresh and good, at strictly wholesale prices at Hoyt's, 90 Whitehall.
We quote below only a few of our prices:
10 bars best laundry soap... 25c
Nudavene oil flakes, 2-lb pkgs 10c
Good, mixed tea, per lb... 30c
Sweet sugar, cured hams, per lb... 11-12c
Old-fashion N. O. sugar cane sirup... 50c
Sweet New York corn, per can... 10c
Two-lb. cans Va. Tomatoes... 8c
Arbuckle's coffee, per pound... 25c
Levering's coffee, per lb... 25c
50 lbs Peachtree Flour, the very best... \$1.10
Pure leaf lard, 10-lb can... 95c
Three 3-lb. cans California pears 50c
Three 3-lb. cans California peaches... 50c
Three 3-lb. cans California Apples... 50c
Best N. Y. cream cheese, per lb... 15c
Can best condensed milk... 10c
Old-fashion Porto Rico molasses, per gal... 30c
Our daily arrival of fresh Sweet Elgin Creamery Butter takes like hot cakes, but it is much better on hot cakes, and only per pound... 25c
Our prices are the lowest, our goods are the very best, and if you will call we will treat you right. We make a specialty of supplying hotels and boarding houses in the city and all over the state. W. R. HOYT, Telephone 451. 90 Whitehall.

FOR RENT

The rooms lately occupied by the Exposition Company. Will arrange to suit tenants. Apply Business Office Constitution.

WATERWORKS MEN.

The American Waterworks Association in Session Here Next Week.

FULL DETAILS OF THE PROGRAMME

They Will Come Monday and Will Remain in Session Three Days—Who Will Be the Orators of the Occasion.

A harvest of conventions—Atlanta gets them all. Now comes the waterworks men. They are coming in force, 100 strong. And a representative class of men they are from every state in the union, from Mexico, from Canada and from far away Japan.
By the last of the week the corridors of the hotels will be swarming with civil, mining and mechanical engineers. For three days they will be in session and will be entertained by the local association; and the programme will be interspersed with essays and addresses which, from a scientific standpoint, will be of national interest.

The American Waterworks Association is an organization of paramount importance and influence. It is made up of the superintendents of the water systems of all the large cities, presidents of private water systems, engineers and those men who are interested in the work practically and scientifically.

The last session of the association was held in Minneapolis, and the proceedings were of great significance. It was decided at that meeting to hold the fifteenth annual convention in Atlanta. Here they will begin to gather next Monday afternoon and it is expected that all members of the association will be on hand ready to answer the roll call Tuesday morning.

The association will be in session next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

The Committee on Entertainment.
Already the committee on entertainment is preparing for the host of delegates. This committee consists of Judge George Hillyer, Messrs. George Winship, Aaron Haas, W. G. Richards, R. M. Clayton, George W. Terry, J. G. Oglesby, Elias Haiman, George S. Lowmeyer and Governor R. B. Bullock. These gentlemen will have charge of the delegates and have prepared an interesting programme which will be adopted at the next meeting of the local organization.

The committee on general arrangements is made up of Horace G. Holden, Nashville, N. Y.; William H. Miller, Birmingham, Ala.; Charles E. Boling, Richmond, Va.; James Manning, Savannah, Ga.; Charles N. Pridley, Leadville, Col.; and William H. Fritchman, New York city.

The committee, it is expected, will arrive in Atlanta in advance of the regular delegates.

The Full Programme.
The members of the local committee have been at work on the programme. It has many features of interest and importance.

Following are the full details of the programme for each day:

Tuesday, May 28th—Meeting of the executive committee, 9 a. m.; 10 a. m., opening address by Mayor King, address of Judge George Hillyer and the reply of Mr. William Ryle, president of the association. Afternoon session, 2:30 p. m., reading of papers: "Cost of Pumping Water for Cities, Towns and Villages," by Samuel G. Rugg, civil engineer of Chicago; "The Future Waterworks Supply of Inland Cities and Towns," by Isaac B. Potts, mechanical engineer of Columbus, O.; "Practical Experience with a Meter System," by J. B. Newhall, superintendent waterworks station 1, Stapleton, N. Y.; "Cast Iron vs. Wrought Iron of Steel Pipes," by P. D. Warner, Reading, Pa.

At 9 o'clock p. m. an informal reception will be given at the Kimball house.

Wednesday, May 29th—9 a. m., reading of papers: "Use of Electrical Pumping Machinery for Waterworks," by J. M. Goodell, civil engineer of Brooklyn, N. Y.; "Determination in the Pressure by Water Passing Through the Check Valves Under Variable Conditions," by John Knickerbocker, mechanical engineer, Troy, N. Y.; "Our Experience with Water Meters," by John B. Heih, superintendent waterworks Madison, Wis.; "Waterworks and their Management," superintendent and secretary waterworks Detroit, Mich. 10 a. m.—Carriage drive for ladies to the various points of interest about the city. 1 p. m.—Excursion over the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis and Southern Railways to the pumping station. 2 p. m.—An old-fashion Georgia barbecue.

Thursday, May 30th, 9 a. m.—Reading of papers: "The Right to Take Water from Streams and Lakes for Public Supplies," by R. G. Brown, Minneapolis; paper on meters, by Fred D. Crosby, superintendent Capital City Water Company, Montgomery, Ala.; "The Possibility of Electrical Pumping Machinery," by Charles A. Hague, mechanical engineer, New York city. 2:30 p. m.—Volunteer papers, question box, selection of location for next meeting and election of officers. 4 p. m.—Electric street car ride to the exposition grounds.

The present officers of the association are: William Ryle, president, Patterson, N. J.; vice presidents, E. A. W. Davis, C. M. Foote, James H. Harlow, William E. Hawks and William G. Richards, the superintendent of the Atlanta system.

An Interesting Session.

"We expect an interesting session of the association," said Captain E. M. Clayton, city engineer, yesterday afternoon. "There are delegates coming from all of the large cities in the United States, and we have quite a large membership in Canada. We are getting ready to give the delegates an old-fashioned barbecue at the pumping station, and we are going to make it one of the most enjoyable affairs of the session."

"There may be other features to the programme which will come up in the next two or three days, but the order of exercises have in the main been made out."

With Judge Hillyer and Mr. G. W. Terry, Captain Clayton is busy making arrangements for the entertainment of the guests.

He Comes from Japan.

Y. Nakijima is an honorary member of the association. He comes from Tokyo, Japan, and for the last three years has been regular in his attendance upon the sessions of the order. He is a member of the Imperial university and a man of superior learning and education.

Over-Exertion of Brain or Body Take

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It is a wholesome tonic for body, brain and nerves. Wonderfully quick in its action.

After a sleepless night, use Angostura Bitters to tone up your system. Buy only the genuine, manufactured by Dr. Siegert & Son. At all druggists.

Miss Romare's Recital Tonight.
Freyer & Bradley's Recital Hall.
FINE LIVERY.

The Finest Horses, Carriages, etc.
Boarding Horses a Specialty.

W. O. Jones is now ready to furnish his customers with the finest livery and outfit to be had in the city. A specialty is that of boarding horses and the splendid care and attention given them. If you wish genuine satisfaction call on Jones, Nos. 33 and 35 South Forsyth street.

Miss Romare's Recital Tonight.
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Purify your premises with Deodorine, Cheap. At druggists, Lamar & Rankin Drug Company, agents.

Are you hard to please? You're the one we're after.

Of course you want the best goods at the lowest prices. Your wishes can be realized right here in this newly bettered store. Just now it's intensely interesting—it always shall be. The stocks are complete, and the touch of small prices is upon everything. It's all natural enough—our bigness brings it.

In the days when the dog star rages and the frapped drink comforteth, then light underwear is a joy. To have it cool, well-fitting and well-wearing is the problem. This combination the French have found in their Balbriggan. It is the ideal sort for summer.

We have every grade and price of this underwear.

Lads-Steel Co

Dr. Hathaway & Co. Praised

These Famous Specialists Have Earned the Gratitude of Many Sufferers of Both Sexes.

Skill and honesty are the watch words of Dr. Hathaway & Co., the celebrated specialists. These waterworks are the real secret of their ability to cure quickly diseases which may have been deep-rooted, and which patients thought might be incurable. It is by adhering closely to the principles implied in the two words that Dr. Hathaway & Co. have earned the confidence of the public. They never promise more than they are able to perform, and they are able to perform much, indeed for suffering humanity. It is this right adherence to principle which has gained this firm the title of the leading specialists in delicate diseases peculiar to both men and women.

Dr. Hathaway & Co. employ a corps of skillful physicians who are particularly able to cope with these diseases by reason of special courses which they have pursued at leading medical colleges of which they are graduates, and then, too, they have chosen their life work in this particular field of medical practice. Each of the physicians has spent years in the study of the origin, nature, progress and best methods of curing skin, blood and nervous diseases.

Their observation has included many thousands of cases—many more than the average practitioner would ever meet with. Patients who have been cured by Dr. Hathaway & Co.—and they are legion—are loud in asserting that the methods employed are the safest, best and surest known. The methods are right up to date; no old system tolerated. Consultation is free. If you will call on or write Dr. Hathaway & Co., they will be glad to give you their opinion of your case free of charge.

Specialties.

Syphilis, blood poisoning, nervous debility, pimples and eruptions on face, stricture, unnatural discharges, catarrhs of the bladder, kidney and urinary difficulties, piles, ulcers, rheumatism, catarrh and diseases of the venereal system. Address or call on Dr. Hathaway & Co., 225 South Broad St., Atlanta, Ga. Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blank. No. 1 for men; No. 2 for women; No. 3 for skin diseases; No. 4 for catarrh. Office hours: 9 to 12, 2 to 5 and 7 to 9; Sundays, 10 to 1.

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